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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.59.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 43 2 p.m. 53
Humidity 29 19

January 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 72
Humidity 72 70

7558 日七十月十

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Germany's Next Move.

January 9, 7.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that after the Entente has replied to President Wilson, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg will further define the position of Germany and will simultaneously address representations to the neutrals who have supported President Wilson's proposal.

THE INVASION OF RUMANIA.

Germans Claim Capture of Grain.

January 9, 4.25 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, German correspondents claim that three hundred waggon-loads of grain were captured at Braila. They confirm the destruction of the factories. They state that most of the population remain.

New Russian Positions.

January 9, 3.25 p.m.
A Russian official message says:—We defeated attacks south of the Oltuz River.
The Rumanians fell back six versts west of Monastir.
At Kachinul, on the Kasin River, we took up new positions in line with the Putna and Sereth Rivers.

Some Russian Captures.

January 9, 3.25 p.m.
A wireless Russian official message says:—We threw back an enemy offensive to the west of Riga.
We captured an island in the western part of the Dvina River, and, north of Drinsk, seven machine guns and four trench-mortars.

German Admissions.

January 9, 5.25 p.m.
A wireless German official message says:—In a heavy snow-storm, the Russians recaptured Glandon Island, north of Illust. An attempt against the west bank of the Dvina failed.

The Position Explained.

January 9, 7.10 p.m.
By the capture of Focani the Germans have turned the western extremity of the so-called Sereth lines, which ran forty miles eastward from Focani. But the Russians, who have been maintaining the brunt of the fighting, while the Rumanians have been refitting their rear, have another defensive position along the River Sereth behind which is the formidable line of the River Pruth. Both rivers must be forced before General von Mackensen will be able to enter Russian territory unless he attempts a hazardous crossing of the Danube from the Dobruja below Galatz. The length of front on which General von Mackensen is operating with three armies, exclusive of the Dobruja, is twenty-one miles, between the mouth of the Sereth and the Gyimes Pass. Half of this front lies in the mountains, where the fighting has consisted of a succession of struggles on isolated heights. The enemy has still to face the main positions on the heights west of Troina and the Sereth.

Meanwhile the Russians are greatly heartened over their success twenty miles west of Riga, where their spirited advance over frozen marshes has put forward their line at one point four miles.

Despatches from Petrograd indicate that the Russians are most hopeful of making the Germans pay dearly for the Rumanian operations by shattering the whole fabric of the German defence in the north.

An Austrian Report.

January 9, 7.45 p.m.
A wireless Austrian message says:—The enemy has been driven back south-east of Focani, to the mouth of the Rimnic Sarat.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

January 8, 7.20 p.m.
The Board of Trade returns show that Lancashire shipped 5,255,500,000 yards of cotton cloth in 1916, against 4,748,500,000 yards in 1915. The exports of grey cloths show a falling off, but bleached, printed and dyed goods are increasing.

PREMIER'S NEXT SPEECH.

January 9, 4.35 p.m.
Mr. Lloyd George will speak at a Guildhall meeting, on the War Loan, on January 11.

THE PERSIAN OIL FIELDS.

January 8, 5.00 p.m.
At a meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Mr. Greenway said that the result of the year was satisfactory, considering the war. German attempts to induce Persia to depart from neutrality had completely broken down. German agents were completely discredited, and had either cleared out or taken refuge with the Turks.

The relations between the Company and the Persian Government were most cordial. Despite difficulties considerable progress had been made with new pipe-lines, and there was further evidence of the extraordinary richness and extent of the oilfields of Persia. By acquiring two-thirds of the interest of the Company, the Imperial Government had secured for the nation an enormously valuable asset, while affording to British consumers a most valuable safeguard against monopoly.

NEW BRANCH OF MUNITIONS DEPARTMENT.

January 9, 3.25 p.m.
The Minister of Munitions has created an agricultural machinery branch to deal with the manufacture of machinery and implements which are classed as munitions.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BALKAN STRUGGLE.

Germans Advancing Step by Step.

January 9, 5.25 p.m.
A German wireless official message says:—The enemy is tenaciously defending the valleys of Bereczk and the mountains into the Moldavian Plain. We are step by step advancing.

We stormed positions on both sides of the Casau and Susita valleys.
We reached Palna scior, where the enemy is holding a new position on the opposite bank.

We drove back the Russians to the Orangen-Nanesti line and stormed Galesaka.
Yesterday's captures are now returned at 99 officers, 5,400 men and three guns.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

January 9, 5.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the Cabinet has resigned.

Sequel to Pro-German Attacks.

January 9, 6.30 p.m.
The resignation of the Spanish Government follows a violent pro-German attack on the Romanones Ministry, in consequence of its refusal to support President Wilson's Note.

As an instance, the pro-German journal *La Nacion* recently published an interview with a high diplomat—understood to be the German Ambassador in Madrid—declaring that the undermining of Spanish ships would be "a severe lesson" to Spain in view of Senator Romanones' siding with the Allies and not taking the chance of mediating in the war.

The Opposition organ *La Epoca* thereupon declared that Spain could not accept lessons from foreigners.

A GERMAN LIE EXPOSED.

January 9, 5.25 p.m.
The Allies' holdings of gold are estimated at £57,702,000, as compared with £125,954,000 announced by the German Reichs Bank. The British Empire's holdings are £164,945,000.

ITALY'S SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

January 9, 5.25 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, Italy is assigning six million sterling for the construction of merchantmen in 1917.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S RETURN.

January 9, 6.30 p.m.
Mr. Lloyd George has returned to London.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

A Bitter Newspaper Article.

January 9, 9.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, in a bitter article, says:—"Americans have every reason to entertain the most friendly feelings to us, since they have done everything to oblige Great Britain and nothing to oblige Germany." It endorses Count Reventlow's views with regard to singling out German war heads, and contends that if America is really in earnest about the restoration of peace, she should state the conditions of her friendship, not to Berlin, but to London.

THE ALLIED NOTE TO GREECE.

January 9, 10.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Allied Note, mentioned earlier, gives guarantees against any extension of the revolutionary movement.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

Some German Claims.

January 9, 4.05 p.m.
A Berlin official message claims that a German submarine torpedoed and sank in the Aegean Sea on December 27, the convoyed French battleship *Gaulois*; in the Mediterranean on January 1, the *Ivernia*, a fully laden British troop transport convoyed by destroyers; and, on January 3, an armed and heavily laden transport of six thousand tons.

BRITISH MINISTER TO HOLLAND.

January 9, 12.45 p.m.
A message from the Hague says that Sir Walter Townley has been appointed British Minister to Holland. He has been Minister to Persia since 1912.

KING HUSSEIN AND THE ALLIES.

January 9, 12.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Cairo says King Hussein visited Allied warships at Jeddah and was welcomed by the commander of a French cruiser.

His Majesty expressed his pleasure at the visit to brave and heroic Allies who had proved their virtues to the world and who merited all respect and honour. His Majesty also visited a British cruiser and addressed the Indian sailors in Arabic, to whom he spoke words of counsel.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be printed on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Capture of 800 Prisoners.

London, January 9.
A Russian official message states:—We captured a village north-west of the Tural Swamp and trenches south-west of Babit Laka. We have made prisoners of 800 since January 5. We repulsed fierce counter-attacks, our troops showing extraordinary endurance and unrestrained bravery.

The Operations Near Riga.

London, January 9.
A wireless German report states that there have been lively artillery duels near Riga.

THE BALKAN STRUGGLE.

Rumanians Pressed Back.

London, January 8.
A Russian official message states:—We drove back columns to the south of Krovo. Following an enemy bombardment and three gas waves the enemy pressed back the Rumanians north-west of Focani, until the arrival of our reserves. Enemy attacks on the Sereth were completely unsuccessful.

A German Story.

London, January 9.
German official message states:—We pursued the Russian troops south-east of Focani.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Three Futile Enemy Attempts.

London, January 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Last night we drove back three attempts to approach south-east of Souchez.
We effectively bombarded eastward of Les Boenls, on both sides of the Ancre and eastward of Neuve Chapelle. The Germans heavily shelled Ypres.

Artillery Duels.

London, January 9.
A French communique states:—On the right of the Meuse there was a fairly lively artillery duel at the fort of the Cotes-de-Meuse.

A Brilliant Daylight Raid.

London, January 9.
Correspondents at Headquarters say that a daylight raid, south-east of Arras, was carried out by English and Scottish troops over a front of 2,000 yards after a very severe bombardment.

The results were unexpected as the opposition was of the slightest, there being especially a lack of machine-gun fire. Describing the unceremonious ease with which the troops reached the third line a Scottish officer said that he mounted the parapets of a third line trench and smoked a cigarette, there being nothing visible apart from a few Germans scurrying for their lives in the distance.

The whole business seemed unreal. There was much bombing of the dugouts, in which the Germans suffered considerably.

Aeroplane co-operated most audaciously in the raid, flying very low over the German positions, and spotting most marvellously for guns.

THE DUTCH NAVY.

The Hague, January 9.

The Naval Minister has announced that in view of the delays in obtaining war material, negotiations have been concluded by which he is taking over one British and one German interned submarine. He is also expecting to acquire a German minelayer.

A BERLIN BANQUET.

American Ambassador's Speech Questioned.

Washington, January 9.
A cable has been sent to Mr. Gerard requesting a statement on his utterance at the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce at Berlin at which he is reported to have said:—"Never since the beginning of the war have the relations between the United States and Germany been more cordial."

An Unprecedented Act.

Amsterdam, January 9.
Count Reventlow, in the "Tages Zeitung," is infuriated by Mr. Gerard's remarks at the American banquet in Berlin, in which he (Mr. Gerard) said he was confident that the best relations between the United States and Germany would continue while such excellent leaders as Dr. Bethmann Hollweg, General Hindenburg, and Lindendorff and Admirals Capelle and Holtzendorff remained at their posts.

Count Reventlow declares that it is unprecedented for a neutral Ambassador in war time thus to single out names; and says there is an unmistakable message in the implication as to what would happen in the event of other men coming whom the United States do not like. He concludes by saying that the banquet was equivalent to a demonstration of honour for the United States in attaining their political aims as regards Germany.

The banquet was attended by Herr von Holtzendorff, Holtzendorff and other prominent Germans.
(Continued on page 11.)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

OBITUARY.

Sir William Maguay.

London, January 9.
The death is announced of Sir William Maguay, Bart., the novelist.
He was born on November 30, 1865, and was educated at Harrow and Pembroke College, Cambridge. He had been a prolific writer of novels for close on twenty years, his last book being "The Black Lake," published in 1915.

THE QUEENSLAND FLOODS.

London, January 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Brisbane says that the floods in Queensland are the greatest for half a century. Floods have been lodged in the trees at Clermont.

THE ARTS OF WAR.

French Genies Outclasses the Mailed Fist.

Interesting notes on the evolution of war equipments since August 1914 are supplied by Mr. Henry Wood, the United Press correspondent with the French Army.

Germany, it is now clear, has been unable to maintain her former superiority in military progress, discovery, and invention, and has to adopt newer and more effective means of warfare developed by her enemies since the beginning of the struggle.

All France admits that 30 months ago Germany rather led the world in military progress and invention. She had been quick to equip her legions with every new device, such as neutral-coloured uniforms. She began the war with an uncontested superiority of equipment, material, and methods. Now she is copying her antagonists. A list of devices which she has borrowed, or stolen, or tried to adapt from the French has been compiled and authentically established.

In light artillery the Germans have so far failed to match the French, who originated, developed, and perfected the barrage fire which is now one of the most effective weapons being employed in the present war. The enemy can even yet use this method only as far as his inferior light artillery will permit.

The French were the first to equip their "deadly 75" shells with a prolonged nose and delayed fuse, which prevents the shell from exploding until it has entered deep into the ground. The Germans since July last have substituted all of their universal shells filled with explosives, No. 96 and No. 14, with this new French type of shell.

The French light artillery also discovered the "Kiccochet" shell which explodes on the rebound. This, too, is being copied by the Germans.

The French secret of locating precisely an enemy battery by the sound waves coming from its discharge is said to have been since found out by the Germans.

In July 1915 France adopted the steel helmet that has reduced the head wounds in her army 25 per cent. Since then most of the Allied armies, as well as the enemies, have adopted this protection.

"Fas est ab hoste doceri."—Exchange.

DON'T FORGET.

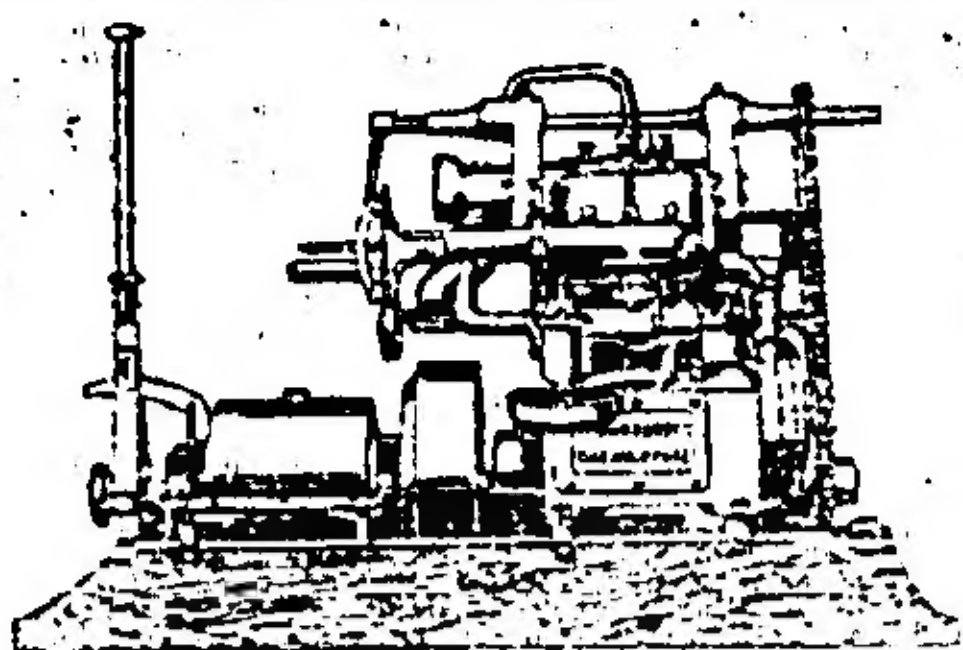
TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—8.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Theatre—8.15 p.m.

TU-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—8.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Theatre—8.15 p.m.

NOTICES.



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all night coughing and gasping for
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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest. This is the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. L. YIP, a Chinese graduate
versed in literature, has been a teacher
in Hongkong schools and universities in
this Colony for ten years.
He has a good knowledge of English and
is a first rate teacher of Chinese.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Cantonese.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
"The Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No.
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Convenience. Telephone in Every Room: prompt connection maintained by its lines to Central,
Larger and more comfortable, better equipped and better situated. European, American, Chinese
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Best Gardens and Social Rooms. European, American, Chinese
P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fan
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Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best Tiffins
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one of our products. We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first class quality. Try
our own make Pork Buns and Pork Pie. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Italy and put up in
1 lb. tins at 10 cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every
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market for running
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Accessibility
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parts.
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reverse gear and fitted with PENTA
Universal Vaporiser.

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ANOTHER LITTLE DRINK. - - -
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ALL DRESSED UP and NO PLACE
TO GO. - - - (Mr. Manhattan).
A BROKEN DOLL. (The Craze).
BY HECK, Fox Trot. - - -
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LITTLE GREY HOME IN THE WEST.
ABSENT - - -
ROOSTERS YAWN, Fox Trot.
ETC. ETC.

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RELIABLE & SCIENTIFICALLY PRE-
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GENERAL NEWS.

Woonung Naval College.

On the 28th ultimo, says the
Chinese press, a batch of 49
students graduated from Woonung
Naval College. This is the second
occasion, since the reconstruction
of the college, of a number of
students completing their naval
education there. Admiral Sir O.
P. S. handed the students their
diplomas on behalf of the Pre-
sident, and the four students who
had passed head of the list were
each given a sword as a special
gift from the President.

F.M.S. Roll of Honour.

The new edition of the Malay
Mail "Roll of Honour and List of
Malay States Men Serving," con-
tains a total of 1,044 names, as
against the total of 977 in the last
edition. The list of men from
the Malay States who have laid
down their lives has nearly doubled,
containing 143 names as
against 77. The list of Malay States
Men still serving is 833, a decrease
of one, the French Reservists
number 38 as against 32 and the
Malay States born men serving
32 as against 33.

New Master-General of the
Ordnance.

The Secretary of the War Office
announces that Major-General
Sir S. B. von Donop, K.C.B., has
vacated the post of Master-General
of the Ordnance and is succeeded
by Major-General W. T. Furse,
C.B., D.S.O. Major-General
Furse is a brother of the Bishop
of Pretoria and of the late Charles
Furse, the painter. He was born
in 1865, entered the Royal
Artillery in 1884, and was A.D.C.
to Lord Roberts when Comman-
der-in-Chief in India. In the
South African War he won the
D.S.O. and five clasps, and in the
present war he won the O.B., and
was mentioned in dispatches.
Major-General Furse has had long
experience in various Staff
appointments.

A Standard Oil Fire at Manila.

A fire on the Standard Oil com-
pany's banca Kiuki on Friday
morning at 1.30 o'clock destroyed
a hundred cases of gasoline,
petroleum and lubricating oil,
although there were over twelve
hundred cases on board the banca
at the time of the fire, says the
Manila Bulletin of January 10.
The banca, at the time of the fire,
was on the Pasig river at the
corner of Del Pan, but was im-
mediately towed to outside the
breakwater by the government
tug Jolo, which helped to ex-
tinguish the fire. Twenty minutes
after the fire started, the com-
pany's fire fighter Game Cook
the II, in charge of Superintendent
Reiger, reached the scene of
the fire, and with the help of
the Jolo succeeded in extinguish-
ing it before 10 per cent. of the
cargo had been consumed. No
one was injured, and the local
management of the company
placed the loss at not more than
P500.

That Fearsome Bray!

There is said to be one draw-
back to the general utility of the
American mule in France;
simultaneously with their arrival
at the front lines trenches they
would give vent to a gigantic and
protracted "Hi-haw, hi-haw, hi-
haw" that would reveal their
proximity and position to the
Germans. French mule-masters
at once put themselves to work
to discover the cause and remedy
for this idiosyncrasy. After
some study and investiga-
tion it was discovered that
this nocturnal braying was
nothing less than a love song—a
sort of a grand d'amour—to which
the gentleman mules were giving
vent for the edification and de-
lectation of their lady loves. In
view of this discovery it was
decided to separate the two sexes.
This produced very marked
results; nevertheless there still
remained certain mules which,
either from force of habit or from
conviction, persisted in making
the welkin ring with a gigantic
bray just as the place and time
when it would give the "Bray"
the right mule. L. and G. Express.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Reported Resignation.
Mr. Henderson S. Martin, Vice Governor and Secretary of Public Instruction of the Philippines, is reported to have sent in his resignation to President Wilson, giving the state of Mrs. Martin's health as his reason for desiring to relinquish office. Dr. Wilson is said to have accepted the resignation.

Japan Coal Prices.
The demand for coal is now heavier than ever, in consequence of general industrial activity and increasing orders from abroad. The winter season and the Australian coal strike also contribute to this tendency. Thus the price of coal in Japan at present is double that of last year, and good coal is quoted at Yokohama at ¥13 per ton.

Sword of Honour for V.C. Sailorman.
Liverpool, Nov. 30.—The Lord Mayor of Liverpool will present on Friday, at 2.30, a sword of honour to Midshipman (now Sub-lieutenant, G. L. Drewry, R.N.R. the first officer of the Royal Naval Reserve and the merchant service to win the Victoria Cross. The presentation will take place in the Town Hall. Lieut. Drewry is a member of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, and the Lord Mayor is making the presentation on behalf of the Guild. The general public will be admitted to the interesting ceremony.

Germany and their Socks.
The Germans have made an attempt to solve the sock problem, which usually becomes acute before a man has been long in the firing line. Prisoners taken by the British have been found to be wearing bandages in place of the usual foot covering. This foot bandage is a piece of soft flannel nearly two feet square. To put it on the wearer places the cloth flat on the floor, and puts his foot on it diagonally—from corner to corner. The four corners are then gathered in round the ankle, and foot placed in the boot.

A Popular Official.
In view of the departure of Mr. P. T. Allen, Assistant Protector of Chinese, on transfer to Singapore, the Chinese of Penang recently held a meeting at the Chinese Town Hall to consider a request to Government to retain Mr. Allen in Penang as they appreciated his invaluable services during his tenure of office there. A resolution was adopted to the effect that a deputation, comprising Messrs. Quah Beng Koo, Goh Tai Chee, Wor Look, Lim Eu Poh, Cheah Chew Yew and Lim Seng Hooi, should interview the Resident Councillor for the purpose of requesting the cancellation of the transfer. In the meantime a petition to this effect will be duly forwarded to His Excellency the Governor.—*Straits Echo.*

Sir Beauchamp Duff.
The following appeared recently in the London correspondence of a leading Liverpool paper:—Here is a curious story which I have just heard from the lips of the lady who was the interlocutor. It was at Simla on the evening of the day on which the news of the declaration of war reached India. Sir Beauchamp Duff said to this lady, who was next him at dinner, "Well, whatever happens in this war I shall be a ruined man." "Why?" she asked, in utter amazement. The Commander-in-Chief in India did not hesitate over his reply. "Oh, it's very simple," he explained. "Naturally, every man I can spare will at once be summoned to Europe, and after I have merely a bare minimum, I shall be instructed to organise some expedition in Asia. Obviously I shan't be able to, and then will come the end of my career."

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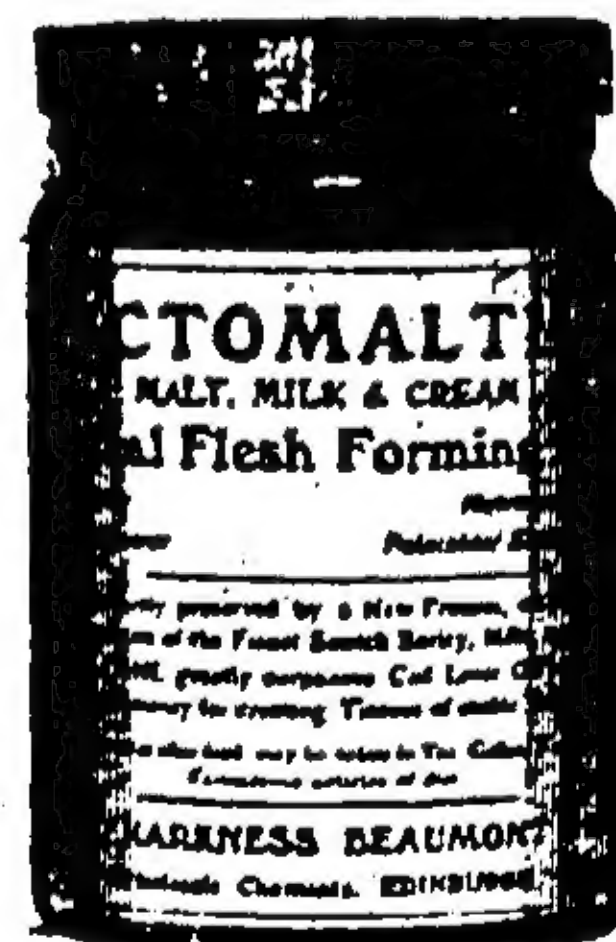
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Commercial Gazetteer of China and Manila

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Amoy, Antung, Canton, Changchun, Changsha, Chefoo, Ching-kiang, Chinwangtao, Chungking, Dairen, Hangchow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ichang, Kiukiang, Lungkow, Macao, Manila, Moukden, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, Shant, Soochow, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yochow, Weihaiwei, Wenchow, Wuhu.

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RHODINE is a special remedy for acute rheumatism. If taken in proper doses, it will often cure and always alleviate headache, neuralgia, stomache pains etc, if those complaints find their origin in rheumatism.

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Alkaline water, Eau de Vichy or water containing bicarbonate of soda, for instance, should be avoided.

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WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER is required by the University of Hongkong, to act as workshop instructor and foreman in the University workshops and engine rooms. Commencing Salary £380 and Quarters. Applications to be made in writing to Professor Middleton Smith, The University, Hongkong, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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"	50	2.35
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Nectar	50	2.35
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"	20	.75
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$28 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

WILLIAMS.—January 9th. To Mr. and Mrs. E. A. M. Williams at 10, Stewart Terrace, Peak, Hongkong, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1917.

THE CLOVEN HOOF IN CHINA.

While the former Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Mail* is a trifle late in the day in discovering the fact that the German is making his presence unpleasantly felt in various directions in China, we are glad, none the less, that he has taken occasion, in the course of a lecture in London, to let the truth be widely known, and, what is more, to urge the Allies into action in their own interests. For the past eighteen months or more, British newspapers in the Far East have been periodically pegging away at this question, pointing to grave dangers arising out of the Germans' ceaseless and insidious activities, and advocating a close and constant watch being kept on them wherever they are to be found. We ourselves have had some part in this campaign, and, though there is still need for a sharp eye to be kept on the Hun in China, we can feel gratified that, at least in some respects, precautions which we have advocated have so far been seen to be reasonable that, after representations, they have been taken note of and observed.

Of the examples cited by Mr. Wile, perhaps the most serious of all is the appointment of Germans to the Chinese Customs to fill vacancies created through Britishers having gone home to join the Army. China is a neutral nation, of course, but the situation is rendered somewhat complicated from the circumstance that Customs officers are frequently called upon to visit Allied merchantmen for the purpose of carrying out searches. The danger, therefore, of the employment of any considerable element of Germans in the outdoor Customs service is apparent. Far too much is known of German plotting and intrigue in another neutral country—the United States, to wit—to cause one to view with compunction the visits of enemy-born Customs men to, say, British or French vessels. Not only has the British Press in the Far East been alive to this danger; our mercantile marine officers have also taken a firm stand on the issue. Many of our skippers have made no bones about the line they intend to follow if the evil is permitted to continue, and in certain instances the strong representations they have made to the Consul bodies and to Customs Commissioners have yielded good results. Mr. Wile also emphasises the extent to which German capital is flowing into China, with the avowed object of obtaining concessions, and he speaks of the subsidising and purchase by enemy interests of native newspapers. On these points we have often commented. They still deserve to be kept well to the fore.

The German's machinations, from what we know of them, will stop at nothing, and, in their propaganda against the Allies, they will never be much concerned if they bring grave international trouble upon China. It is common knowledge how the Germans have, from the very beginning of the war, carried on a systematic campaign of mendacity in the native Press, with the sole object of lowering the Allies in the eyes of the Chinese, and it is only in recent times that we have been alive to the necessity of countering this skillfully-engineered policy by official British propaganda. Neither from our own Legation in Peking nor from our Consulates have British interests and British viewpoints been sufficiently emphasised, and it is about time that we brought pressure to bear, if necessary, on the Chinese Government to put an end to the insidious influence of the Hun in China—an influence which is as liable to work to China's undoing as to our own belittling in the Far East. The plan set forth by Mr. Wile, that the Allies should take joint action in all these matters, is one which we hope to see carried into effect. For, with the combined power which the Allied diplomats can wield in China, it ought to be no difficult matter to bring about the necessary change.

The Cold Snap.

Old Hongkong residents have to carry their minds back many years to recall a cold snap so severe as that which we have been experiencing during the past few days. The drop in the temperature has been fairly consistent, and has proved a trifle too uncomfortable for those who have spent any lengthy period of residence in the Colony. Out here, one does not usually look for frost, but Hongkong has had that experience this week. Europeans and natives alike have been complaining of the bitterness of the weather, and even the hardy Scot, has been glad to don heavy clothing, even in the middle of the day. With the thermometer fully 15 degrees above freezing point, residents are sighing for a return of the summer, and we may assume that when the hot weather does arrive there will still be the usual chorus of grumbling. Wonder is often expressed that we should so keenly feel the slightest drop in the temperature, but the probability is that the heat of a prolonged summer takes it out of us so much that we are incapable of withstanding a cold snap without lavish protection. So far from grumbling, we ought really to be thankful for this relief from that oppressive heat which engenders a tiredness and general inertia, reflecting itself in the Colony's social and civil life. The cold at least generates activity and gives us much-needed vigour with which to meet the summer.

A Nuisance Unchecked.

We should be very glad to learn that the police had definitely made up their minds to put an end to a practice at present virtually unchecked: that of carrying bamboos, buckets, large packages etc., on the pavements of the city. Even in the world-be European quarters this kind of thing is continually taking place, often under the very eyes of Indian or Chinese constables. The other evening three cool-bearers, shouldering their pointed shovels at an extremely dangerous angle, had to be courteously requested to keep to the road by a Reserve P. C. out of uniform (N. B. This was on the pavement between the Astor House Hotel and Pedder Street, where the footway is quite unlighted and where a short-sighted person might very easily have come foul of one of the shovels!) Our reason for protesting just now is that we are approaching the time when our pavements will be crowded by coolies (in most cases wearing their bamboo hats) who want to dodge the rain. If they monopolise the sidewalks now that there is no rain to dodge, what is going to happen in another week or two?

An Incredible Story.

We would rather not believe that there is any truth in the amazing report concerning the United States Ambassador to Germany, which Reuters cabled last night. Mr. Gerard is credited with having said: "Never since the beginning of the war have the relations of the United States with Germany been more cordial." Hitherto Mr. Gerard has shown himself to be a shrewd man of business, and a diplomatist in the most useful sense of the word. He is not, from all we can learn, a man who ever "talks," and his various actions in connection with the war have shown that he has a sound appreciation of the gravity and delicacy of his own position in the matter. This being so, we think that few people will be prepared to accept the story. The world has seen too much of Germany's aptitude for spreading lies, that it will far more readily believe that this absurd report was set on foot by direct Hun agency. There is, of course, another solution. The late U. S. Consul at Canton once told us a right merry story of an American reporter who called on him in San Francisco for an interview. Mr. Cheshire declined to see this gentleman at all—but such a trifling detail did not prevent the paper to which the enterprising young man was attached from coming out with a two-column interview! And it cost the Consul some considerable time and trouble to prove that he had never even set eyes on the newspaper man. Perhaps some such enthusiast has been "reporting" Mr. Gerard.

DAY BY DAY.

THE PERMANENT THINGS ARE THE CLOUDS AND THE SUN—NOT TO THE CLOUDS AND THE DUST.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.5/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 17th anniversary of the issue of the edict for the suppression of the Boxers.

Hongkong Theatre. To-night, to-morrow and on Friday the last three episodes of "The Diamond from the Sky" are to be screened at the Hongkong Theatre.

Small-pox Concealed. For failing to report a case of small-pox which occurred at her house, a woman was fined \$25 by Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Police Court this morning.

Dumped Small-Pox Cases. During the last twenty-four hours no fewer than ten dead bodies, all victims of small-pox, have been found dumped in the streets of the Colony. With the exception of one, they were all children.

A New Sport. Sergeant Grimmett told Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, that there was a lot of gambling at Bay View, and that the Police had great excitement in chasing the gamblers round the coal heaps. His Worship fined a gambler \$3.

Stole 20 Rice Bowls. When a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, with stealing 20 rice bowls from a shop window, he candidly confessed that he had taken them to use himself. His Worship sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

Quick Silver. A boy broke open a window in a store room in Queen's Road West last night and extracted half the contents of a jar of quick silver, valued at \$90. As he was coming out of the window early this morning, he was seen by a detective and arrested. When charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Police Court this morning the defendant was remanded.

Vaccination in India. The annual report of the Delhi Municipality Health Officer for 1915 is an extremely bulky volume. Signed by Dr. K. S. D. Seina, L. M. and S. B. Hy. D.P.H. (Lond.) D.T.M. and H. (Camb.), a son of Mr. S. D. Seina, of Hongkong, it deals comprehensively with the public health in the Municipality, and contains much interesting matter regarding vaccination. During the year there were 5,065 successful vaccinations performed, no deaths from small-pox being recorded.

Under the Bed. A young Chinese was charged by Detective Sergeant Wills, at the Police Court this morning, with being found in a house at Yamatui with intent to commit a felony. It appeared that the complainant got up during the night, and on opening the door of his room the defendant, who must have been concealed beneath the bed, rushed out, being then joined by another man waiting outside. A chase was made and the defendant was caught by an Indian constable. Mr. J. E. Wood sentenced the man to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

Among the forthcoming marriages announced are the following:—

Mr. V. D. Sorby, assistant, Hongkong Electric Company, to Miss Josephine P. Conway, school mistress at the Military School, who is resident at the quarters in Kennedy Road.

Mr. A. C. Burford, lead bailiff at Tai Po, to Miss Lena G. Aris, who is en route from England.

Mr. Edward Newhouse, civil engineer, residing at the Hongkong Hotel, to Miss Elsie G. Hancock, of 8, Museum Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FIRMS AT LAW.

An Eleventh-Hour Settlement.

A case was down for hearing at the Summary Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, in which the Kong Lee Dairy Farm claimed from the Kwong Chow Company the sum of \$1,000, for alleged breach of contract. Plaintiffs alleged that a contract was entered into on October 18 by which they were to supply defendants with 50 cattles of milk per day at 8.8 candelars per catty.

Defendants' counter-claimed from the plaintiffs the sum of \$93.88 being the balance of \$100 paid by defendants to plaintiffs as earnest money.

Mr. Mattingley represented defendants, and Mr. Mason the plaintiffs.

His Lordship had no sooner taken his seat on the Bench than Mr. Mason announced that, since coming into Court, the parties were arriving at a settlement, and he would like the case held over for a few minutes to see what course they proposed to adopt.

Shortly after, the parties came to an amicable arrangement.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

The Tone Somewhat Weakens.

Messrs. Snowman and Co., in their freight circular, dated, January 8, state:—

Since reporting on the 23rd ult., the firm tone of our market has weakened somewhat and business has slackened a little in the direction Saigon/Hongkong, although from Bangkok an improvement is reported.

Sigon/Hongkong.—When we last went to press, the rate, in this direction, stood at about 85 cents per picul. This slightly increased shortly after and a fixture of a medium sized outsider was made at 86 cents. A medium sized outsider was also fixed for some seven trips at 86 cents per picul. The rate then dropped and fixtures of four regular liners were made at 70 cents. One of these vessels, however, lost her cancelling date and, it is reported, was refixed at 50 cents. A report is also current of a small outsider having been fixed at 68 cents per picul. At time of going to press the market is still comparatively weak and charterers are not coming forward with offers. This slackening off in business is, of course, due to an approaching China New Year holidays, but it is also probable that the present low state of the local rice market is having a certain amount of effect.

Exports of rice from Saigon from January 1, to December 12, 1916, amount to 332,263 tons as compared with 324,522 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sifted rice stands at \$3.55 per picul f.o.b. for December/January shipment.

Bangkok/Hongkong.—The improvement in this rate, indicated in our last report, has continued and offers for tonnage have since been received. Whereas \$1,000/00 cents per picul for inside/outside the bar loading was last advised \$1,10/\$1,00 is now being quoted and a regular coster has been fixed, for a round trip Hongkong/Bangkok and return, on a lump sum basis, at \$42,500/00.

Saigon/Java.—Advices per our last report stand good. Saigon/Philippines.—Philippine-owned tonnage still continues to cater for requirements in this direction—rate obtained being reported at 95 centavos to one peso per picul.

Delay/Canton.—No further business is reported and charterers for the time being—in consequence of the coming holidays—prefer to wait before making further offer for tonnage.

Coal.—A little business has been done, with rates, Japan to the south, well maintained. Fixtures reported.—Hongkong/Swallow (2) \$8.50. Moji/Hongkong \$8.75 and \$9.00.

MAESTERLINCK'S APPEAL TO U. S.

German Policy of Slavery and Murder.

New York, Dec. 6.—M. Maesterlinck makes an impassioned appeal to America in the *New York Tribune*, declaring that "There are no words in human language to tell the story of Germany's inhumanity to Belgium, which has no precedent in history." "What Rome did was to make slaves and care for them tenderly, preserving their lives and usefulness. What Germany is doing is wholesale murder. She seeks to destroy a race, and is practicing not merely slavery, but death. Tell the American people that the whole world calls upon them to stop the monstrous inhumanity of Germany. Tell them that the whole world is watching to see if they retain the spirit of their fathers."

"The smaller States have protested; now let America act. The time for protests is past. Germany is acting; let America place herself at the head of a league of neutrals with a policy of action to force Germany to cease her inhuman policy of slavery and death towards smaller nations."

Rome, December 3.—The latest details of the Belgian deportations have created the most painful sensation at the Vatican. The Pope, who has been fully informed on the matter, protested long ago in the strongest terms to the German Government, but no satisfactory reply has yet been received. I learn, however, that in view of the latest details he is determined to leave no effort unspared to mitigate the horrors of the raids.

Count de Salis, the new British Minister to the Vatican, had an official audience of the Pope yesterday in the Throne Room.

Cardinal Bourne, accompanied by his private secretary, Mgr. Jackman, has arrived in Rome, and he will have a private audience of the Pope.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

Police Schools.

Class I.—Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., reports the following result of his Examination:—Passed with Credit, Crown Sgt. Fothergill and Kew, Sgt. Goodwin; Passed, Crown Sergeants Easton, Wilks, B. Sack and Hashem Khan, Sergeants Gibson and Smy. All other Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of No. 1 Company, Mounted Police and Maxim Gunners will attend a further Class.

No. 2 and 3 Companies.—Twenty P. C.s each from No. 2 Company and No. 3 Company will attend School. The O. C. each Company will at once arrange for the selection of five men from each Section, and will submit the names to this office. These classes will sit as follows:—No. 2 Company Class—Friday, January 19, No. 3 Company Class—Tuesday, January 16.

Patrolmen.

During the present cold weather, Patrolmen may wear private overcoats, if of dark colour, with the Metropolitan Police armlet on left sleeve above the elbow.

Musketry Course Part I.

1. To be attended by all recruits and all members who did not fire, or failed to pass, Part II last year.

2. Uniform to be worn by all to whom same has been issued.

3. All Inspectors and Sergeants to attend with their respective units.

4. The A.S.P. (R) and Musketry Sergeant will attend.

5. No. 1 Platoon and Mounted Police will leave Blake Pier at 2.45 a.m. on Sunday next, January 14. Return from Stonecutters at 1.45 p.m.

6. No. 2 Platoon and Maxim Gunners will leave Blake Pier at 1.15 p.m. on Sunday next, January 14. Return from Stonecutters about 4.30 p.m.

7. Nos. 1 and 2 Platoon and Maxim Gunners will bring their own rifles. Mounted Police will also have use of these. Ammunition will be provided on the Range.

MORE FROST.

A Pretty Sight at the Peak.

It was bitterly cold again last night, and, with a perfectly clear atmosphere prevailing, the conditions were in every way favourable to frost. The temperature at the Peak was below freezing point, and this morning icicles could be seen in abundance. At some of the residences, water-pipes were burst by the frost. A very pretty sight was seen at one of the houses at Mountain View: Two pipes had burst and the water had trickled down on to some wire-netting which had been placed along the front of a verandah for the purpose of protecting children from danger. The result was that a screen of ice covered the netting, and, sparkling in the sunlight, the effect was most striking. At other spots long, thick icicles could be seen.

The Volunteer Cadets, who are at present in Camp at Dome Hill, which is halfway between Kowloon City and Shatin, are not having a very good time in the matter of weather, though in every other way things are going along well. A party which paid a visit to the Camp the day before yesterday said that the tents were frozen stiff the night before, and icicles were found. The small pools near the camp were also found to be frozen. The camp is under the command of Lieut. Crowther Smith.

COMBING OUT MUNITION WORKS.

Unskilled Men Up To 31 To Join The Army.

It was announced on December 9 that the Admiralty, the Ministry of Munitions, and the Army Council have agreed on measures to secure at an early date the release for military service of semi-skilled and unskilled men of military age, now engaged in the manufacture of munitions, whose release may be found to be possible having in view the continued output of munitions. Instructions are to be issued to employers in badge, controlled and Government establishments with regard to the general withdrawal of exemption from such men.

For the time being the military authorities propose to call to the colours such of these men up to 31 years of age as may be fit for general service. They will, however, call the men up only after consultation and in agreement with representatives of the Government departments concerned, so as to avoid, so far as possible, any dislocation or diminution of output.

These proposals do not involve the calling up of skilled men; and in order further to secure the retention of skilled men on work of national importance the Army Council have agreed under certain conditions to issue trade cards through the machinery of a number of trades unions to their members who were registered as journeyman and apprentices prior to August 15, 1915.

The departments concerned rely confidently on the loyal co-operation of employers and men to facilitate the working of these measures, which are taken to wring the best advantage from the man power of the country.

It was stated at Chestnut Tribunal that immediate orders would be issued to release for service 842 men from two factories. Moreover, no conscientious objector would be employed at these factories.

A member of the tribunal added that the new order would forthwith release 5,000 fit young men from Woolwich Arsenal.

Robbery with Violence.

The report of a robbery with violence has been made to the Police by a Chinese, living at 169, Queen's Road, East. It is said that a gold bracelet valued at \$200 was stolen from him on Sunday last.

FOOTBALL.

Meeting of the Association League.

Master Gunner May, R.G.A., presided at a special general meeting of the Hongkong Association Football League last evening, which was attended by representatives of eight clubs. The fixture lists were revised and approved, and, at a meeting of the United Services League subsequently held, it was resolved to commence Wednesday matches in this League on the 17th inst.

An application was considered from the Hongkong F. C. for permission to play Corporal Lawrence, R.A.M.C., but it was decided that no action be taken until, in accordance with Rule 9, written consent had been obtained from the player's present club.

For Chinese New Year's Day, an exhibition match between Second Division teams, representing the Services and Civilians, was arranged, the proceeds to be devoted to war charities. The committee appointed to select the teams will meet on the 15th inst.

OUR FOOD.

Labour's Scheme of Control.

A comprehensive scheme for the control of the country's food supply was put forward at a national conference held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on December 7. Over a thousand delegates were present from trade unions, co-operative societies, and labour organisations.

Mr. G. J. Wardle, M.P., chairman of the Labour Party, presided. The problem they had to consider, he said, was inseparably associated with the question of bringing the war to a successful conclusion. This was not a time to talk of party or party interests—the issues were great, and the occasion was too serious.

Their complaint was that the steps taken by the Government had been belated. Steps had been taken when most of the mischief had been done. They asked for a constructive policy, not a policy of drift.

After a long discussion a resolution was carried expressing regret at the long delay of the Government in taking action to prevent food prices rising, welcoming the steps now taken, but declaring they were inadequate. No policy would be acceptable to organised labour, the resolution continued, unless it included:—

Purchase by the Government of all imported essential foodstuffs.

Commandeering or control of home products.

Compulsory provision by municipalities of dinners and milk for mothers and young children, half the cost to be paid by the National Exchequer.

Commandeering of ships and control of freights and freight rates.

Control of prices, the consumer to have full benefit of Government action.

Proportional regulation of sale of foodstuffs, of which there is a shortage.

Organisation and supervision of production—the Government to take over at least 4,000,000 acres of land under grass or lying fallow, and to cultivate it; local authorities to be empowered to take over idle or other land and cultivate it; capital to be advanced to local authorities and co-operation societies to enable them to bring additional land into arable cultivation.

Mr. H. M. Hyndman said that while there were 4,000,000 acres waiting to be cultivated, the Board of Agriculture had the impertinence to suggest ploughing up the commons. The Commons that ought to be ploughed up were at Westminster.

Another resolution which was carried demanded that for the period of the war and for six months after, the Government should purchase wheat on sound business lines and ensure that bread should be sold at a price not exceeding 6s. a quarter loaf, any loss to be added to the general cost of the war.

THE KING'S GOVERNMENT.

Straight Talk from the "Globe."

Yesterday, says the *Globe* of December 8, we expressed the strongest possible hope that Mr. Lloyd George would stick to his guns. He has done so, and his fire has reduced the Coalition Government to the condition of the Cloth Hall at Ypres. It was impossible for him with due regard to the interests of the country to allow the pottering policy under which we have been suffering to continue, and, therefore, he quite rightly forced Mr. Asquith with the alternative of accepting his terms or dispensing with his help. The War Minister's demand was for a War Council, "small in number and independent of the nerveless Cabinet, and Mr. Asquith appears to have found the same difficulty in making up his mind with regard to it as in connection with all other matters of great and urgent importance. By all accounts his time during the last few days has been chiefly occupied in alternately accepting and rejecting the terms offered by his forceful colleague, but we gather that he finally decided upon discovering that it was not intended that he himself should be a member of the War Council. It is almost unnecessary to say that had he joined that body in the capacity of chairman—and he could not have done so in any other—its essential value would at once have disappeared, and it would have been a mere committee of the dilatory Cabinet. Against that Mr. Lloyd George and those members of the Government who understand what this war means and what it demands from our rulers were bound to fight and we rejoice that they have done so successfully. Mr. Asquith, unable to accept either of the alternatives offered him by Mr. Lloyd George, has taken the proverbial third course, and has himself resigned. We cannot pretend to regret his decision, and we most sincerely hope that Mr. Bonar Law will be able to form a strong and efficient Administration. One weaker or more feeble it would be impossible to get together.

It is better that he, rather than Mr. Lloyd George, should be at the head of the new Government, for his following in the House of Commons is larger than that of his colleague, and, besides, Mr. Lloyd George is urgently needed for the continuance of his own proper work, and for the organisation of the War Council. Whether Mr. Bonar Law will be able to form an Administration adequate to the needs of the time remains to be seen, but it will be a terrible proof of lack of courage and statesmanship among our politicians if he fails to do so. The man who refuses to give him any help he may ask for is unworthy ever again to take part in public affairs. "The King's Government must be carried on," and it is the plain duty of every man of goodwill to do what in him lies, to put that maxim into practice. We do not deny that Mr. Bonar Law has a difficult task before him. It will be his duty to make a clean sweep of Sleepy Hollow, and the inhabitants of that delectable locality will hardly submit to ejection without a protest. Nevertheless the confidence of the country and the ready help of those colleagues who are resolute to win the war should suffice to carry him through. But if his Administration is not to be a complete failure as Mr. Asquith's the reconstruction must be drastic and thorough. We can well understand that it might give Mr. Bonar Law much personal pain to dispense with the services of Mr. Balfour, and that the very fact of having been in former days politically opposed to Viscount Grey of Fallodon would persuade him to overlook, if it were possible, that statesman's failures and defects. But the sacrifices which the country demands of him are patient, and he cannot shrink from them without disaster. We gather that Lord Haldane is still hovering on the outskirts of the situation, like an elderly Peck, but we do not think the new Prime Minister has much to fear from that tricky sprite. His business is to get together the strongest Government available, and with such a Cabinet as we believe it is in his power to form, he can afford to despise all petty and personal intrigues.

THE FORTHCOMING RACES.

Preliminaries Not Yet Started in Earnest.

With the near approach of the Races, keen interest is now being taken by owners and racing enthusiasts regarding the manner in which the newly-arrived griffins are shaping, and, though no real training work has yet commenced, a start has been made in the way of early morning gallops.

A very favourable impression has been made by Sir Paul Osater's two best ponies, the way they move exciting admiration. Mr. Sares' marble grey and dun ponies are also among the best so far seen, whilst Mr. White's Hajj has a style and speed which justify her owner's hopes. Of course, it is far too early to know what effect the training will have on the ponies named, but if they go through the preliminaries with benefit they should be heard of among the winners.

There arrived yesterday, for Mr. John Peel, three Derby griffins, from Hankow, with very good records. Sandy, last year's disappointment, has also arrived, and it seems that he is coming back into form again, for he won two races just recently.

MEALS LIMITED BY LAW.

Three Course Late Dinners and Two Course Luncheons.

By a Board of Trade Order issued on December 5, all meals served in hotels, restaurants, clubs, canteens, boarding houses and other places of public eating are to be limited to—

Evening dinners: Three courses. Other meals: Two courses.

It is also proposed to issue, shortly, another Order, prohibiting, both in places of public eating and in private houses, the consumption of meat, poultry and game on certain days.

The new Order for the regulation of meals, which is aimed chiefly at costly dinners and other forms of extravagance in the big London hotels, clubs and restaurants, is issued under the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Its main provisions are:—

1.—Except with the express authority of the Board of Trade, no articles of food shall be served by or consumed in any inn, hotel, restaurant, refreshment house, boarding house, club, mess, canteen, hall, or any other place of public eating in the form of or as part of a meal consisting of more than three courses, if the meal begins between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9.30 p.m., or of more than two courses if the meal begins at any other time.

For the purpose of this provision:—

Plain cheese shall not be regarded as a course.

The following shall each be computed as half a course:—

Hors d'œuvre (not containing any preserved or freshly cooked fish, meat, poultry or game).

Desert (consisting only of raw and dried fruit), and

Soup prepared in the ordinary way which does not contain any meat, poultry or game in a solid form.

2.—Any person acting in contravention of the above provision, as applied by this Order, is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3.—This Order may be cited as the Regulation of Meals Order 1916. It shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and shall not come into force until December 18, 1916.

Here's a case in point. Mr. W. Elger, of Alverstoke, Portsmouth, among other things writes: "I always had the best medical treatment, but was never able to obtain immediate or permanent relief until I tried LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. The result was simply marvellous. It eased the pain almost immediately and has done for me what all other remedies failed to do."

Sold at 1s. 1/2 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors. Agents for Hongkong.

MEYER, A. & WATSON, 40, Collyer Quay, Singapore.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST. TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

REVENUE OFFICER CHARGED.

The hearing was continued at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. B. Wood, of the case in which a Chinese Revenue Officer is charged with attempting to obtain \$100 by menaces. Another man is charged with aiding and abetting. Mr. E. J. Grist and Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for defendants, and Mr. Lloyd was present in the interests of the Import and Export Office.

Further evidence was given, by a woman, whom Inspector O'Sullivan described as hostile to the Police. The woman said she did attend at the Harbour Office where there was an identification parade. She admitted she picked out the first defendant, but she did so by guessing, she had no intention of doing so. The night previous had been so dark that she was not sure that the defendant was the man.

His Worship, after further evidence had been heard, committed both defendants to the February Criminal Sessions.

IS A VOLUNTEER A SOLDIER?

Judge Says not Until on Active Service.

An application involving the question whether the City of London Volunteers are part of His Majesty's forces, as specified in the Army Act, was made to Mr. Justice Eve in the Chancery Division.

John Baptiste D'Ardenne, landlord of the Wickham Arms, Deptford, who is 70 years old, sought to have set aside a summons taken out against him with the object of enforcing a mortgage, on the ground that as a member of the Citizens' Corps of the City of London Volunteers he was entitled to the protection of the Army Act afforded to officers and men of His Majesty's forces, a protection which, he alleged, prevented the plaintiff from taking any proceedings to enforce the mortgage without the leave of the Court.

His Lordship decided that until a volunteer was actually called out upon active service on behalf of his country he was not a member of His Majesty's forces, and that therefore the applicant was not entitled to the protection of the Army Act.

The summons was dismissed with costs.

DO YOU SUFFER WITH RHEUMATISM?

Has this terrible, nerve-racking, painful ailment fastened itself upon you? Don't lose hope. Here's a cure for you. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has cured thousands of inveterate chronic cases of Rheumatism—among them hundreds of cases that were pronounced hopeless by doctors. Through this wonderful remedy sufferers have abandoned their crutches, and are to-day cured after years of intense suffering.

Here's a case in point. Mr. W. Elger, of Alverstoke, Portsmouth, among other things writes: "I always had the best medical treatment, but was never able to obtain immediate or permanent relief until I tried LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. The result was simply marvellous. It eased the pain almost immediately and has done for me what all other remedies failed to do."

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SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

OLDERUP & SCHLUTER IN LIQUIDATION.

First Dividend of 20%.

CREDITORS of the above firm are hereby notified that a FIRST DIVIDEND of 20% on the amount of their claims will be paid on application to the Under-signed on and after THURSDAY the 1st of February, 1917.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 16, Queen's Road, Central. Liquidators.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak, Six Rooms, unfurnished. Apply DENNIS & BOWLEY.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 15th January, 1917, at 3 p.m., on the Spot,

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneer's Office, for erection of

Booths and Matched, on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

Terms:—Cash. For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to:—

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers to the Government. Hongkong, 8th January, 1917.



SMART STYLES

WARM

WAISTCOATS

WITH OR WITHOUT SLEEVES

From \$6.00 Each.

DENT'S GLOVES

From \$2.50 Per pair.

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Men's Wear Specialists,

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IN GREAT VARIETIES.

INCLUDING:—

HEAVY FLANNEL SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS.

UNDERWEAR IN ALL WEIGHTS AND SIZES.

OVERCOATS, DRESSING-GOWNS, GLOVES, WAISTCOATS, etc. SWEATERS IN WHITE & COLOURS.

"REMEMBER"

WE GUARANTEE EVERY GARMENT WE SELL.

TONE ABOVE ALL TONE



COLUMBIA

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:—

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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

Agencia.

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The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including

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Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 10th JANUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan.

5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 11th JANUARY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Tai Shan Tons 2,003. | S.S. Sul Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 14th JANUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamer LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

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NOTICES.

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16, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG,
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

As already notified, this Company's Generating Plant is now carrying in the vicinity of the maximum load and no further installations can be made for the present. Consumers and Wiring Contractors are warned against the danger of making additions to existing installations and are reminded that under the Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Schedule to the Electricity Supply Ordinance 1911 (as amended) "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main" shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Dollars for every such addition.

By Order of the Board,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Age ts.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1917.

TIDE TABLE.

From 8th Jan. to 14th Jan., 1917.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Mean Time
Mon. 8	11.15	5.15	8.15
Tues. 9	11.15	5.15	9.15
Wed. 10	11.15	5.15	10.15
Thurs. 11	11.15	5.15	11.15
Fri. 12	11.15	5.15	12.15
Sat. 13	11.15	5.15	1.15
Sun. 14	11.15	5.15	2.15

m morning. a afternoon.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on Jan., 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

Station	1916	1917
City Waterworks	100.00	100.00
Hill Waterworks	100.00	100.00
City Reservoir	100.00	100.00
Hill Reservoir	100.00	100.00
City Pond	100.00	100.00
Hill Pond	100.00	100.00
City Lake	100.00	100.00
Hill Lake	100.00	100.00

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Dec., 1916.

Consumption	1916	1917
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
Total	200.00	200.00

Services to houses in the Hill Main District were disconnected and a supply was given by public stand (contains only) during December in both years 1916 and 1917.

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Dec., 1916.

Consumption	1916	1917
Kowloon	100.00	100.00
Total	200.00	200.00

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Public Works Department,
Water Authority.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choicest Hams.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderson G.E. Judd Mr & Mrs H.E.
Atkinson R.L. Jenkins A.
Adams Mr & Mrs. Kates F.H.
J.J. Knodner Dr A.T.
Brund R.A. Kins C.
Bohler E.E. Kanow E.
Bischoff F.D. Karamia N.B.
Baxter Mr & Mrs. Knight F.
H.A. Leira Mr & Mrs J.J.
Baxter Master. Lauritsen Mr and
Bittling S.T. Mrs C.
Bischoff R.J. Lonsdale S.
Barker W.L.L. Little Mr & Mrs O.
Branch Capt B. Leauw Mr & Mrs
Barne J.H. A.W. Van der
Bain H. Murray. Larkin A.O.
Bell C.D.J. Morse Mrs G.A.
Bellhouse Mrs E.R. Miskin G.
Blain Dr M. McLay Mr and Mrs
Bullot P. R.M.
Baker Dr & Mrs. Maslin H.E.
Peewick Mr & Mrs. Marriott Dr & Mrs O.
Black Dr & Mrs. Mellis G.
Bartlett R.M. McKean Dr G.W.
Brewer Mrs C.E. Macdonald Major D.
Clark W.E. Marshall J.
Cory Dr H.M. Mehta B.K.
Cappelen W.E. Melness Mr & Mrs
Croucher N. Mackenzie Miss
Conant H.A.R. Mureh A.S.
Courtney J.D. Muller W.F.
Courtney J.D. Marvey Miss K.A.
Cavaller A.B. Marshall F.B.
Currimbley G. McCracken Mrs A.
Clark Miss A. Mathews Mr & Mrs
Chick Capt D. J.F.
Cory Dr H.M. Nicolaus J.S.
C. Giffins Master W. Newhouse E.
Coffins Miss M. Obeldia J.O.D.
Coffins Miss M. O'Connor Miss M.
Coffins Mr & Mrs. E.M.
Stanley. Pegg H.H.
Dowley W.A. Pringle W.J.
Davenport W.B. Pilkington Capt A.E.
Duffy Miss M.E. Price Mr & Mrs G.J.
Douglas Mr & Mrs. Parsons J.
W.E. Purdew Capt P.
Davis Mr & Mrs F.E. Powers Mr & Mrs
Dewar Capt J. C.V.
Dubah B. Philip P.M.
Dunbar Wood Mr. Porter Mrs W.S.
& Mrs. Ray E.H.
Eastman Mr & Mrs. Reay Miss F.A.
Edall Mr & Mrs. Ritchie D.
H.F. Rutheo Capt W.
Fuller Denman. Rosenfeld J.
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Dutton Mr & Mrs. Powell Comd & Mrs
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Luhre J.H.V.G. Watkins H. Clabey
Negre B. Wilson Mrs

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Conner Mrs. Mackay
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Flick N. Pritchard Mrs B.W.
Fortie M. Ramsay Mr & Mrs
Hajblom J. N.
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Castello. Fammure Mrs W.G.
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Donaldson R.A. Pegg H.H.
Fetterley. Richardson Mr & Mrs
Finlayson Mrs & Mrs C.E.
Mrs D.J. Sim J.
Fritz C. Sleight E.M.
Gregory T.N. Stewart Mrs
Gunn Mr & Mrs T. Thornton H.
Hammes Mr & Mrs Underwood Mr & Mrs
Jackson Wm. James E.
James B. Wilkie J.

PEAK HOTEL.

Barton G.W. MacIntyre Mr & Mrs
Bir D.K. Neil
Cary Mr & Mrs F.W. Martin Mrs V.
Carmichael Mr & Mrs. Martin Miss
Mrs H.F. Nightingale Mr and
Casali Mr & Mrs D.C. Mrs G.F.
Clarke Mr & Mrs. Perkins T.L.
G.C. Ralphs Mr & Mrs E.
Darling R.E. Col. Roberts Mr & Mrs
Duncker Mr & Mrs. Smith Mr & Mrs A.F.
W.E. Hale Mr & Mrs B.A. Skott C.
Hollingsworth A. Smith Mr & Mrs V.F.
Johns Mrs T.J.R. Welton G.E.
Jones R.L. Wood Mr & Mrs D.
Kingsleyward Mrs H. Wood Mr & Mrs
Mulder Mrs. G.W.

CARLTON HOTEL.

Ballantine B.A. Polonitzky A.
Ballantine H.F. Potts Miss H.
Burton Mrs S. Paddock B.H.
Bradley Mr & Mrs. Ramoe A.
Road J.T.S.
Ballantine H.F. Seybt C.E.
Campbell Mrs E. Stephens Mrs & Mrs H.
Grady Miss E. Standbridge Miss S.
Hunter Mr & Mrs. Thom W.
Hefty Miss M. Tignor Mr & Mrs
Hedgate Miss S.H. S.R.
Lewis H. Talman Miss L.G.
Meek Thomas. Wilson Mr & Mrs
Main Mr & Mrs W.A. C.M.

GRAND HOTEL.

Arnot C.H. Ryan E.
Booth C. Roney Jas A.
Baice M. Smith J.
Buxton S. Swingle J.F.
Cray S. Thoria H.F.
Dyk P. San. Topacio T.
Gomes A.J.M. Van der Zee T.
Lawrie W. Wright S.H.
Mastelro J. Walrands D.W.
McLaren. Yew Mr & Mrs J.Ch
Philipp P.

NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. MUSTARD & CO.'S
OFFICES and SHOWROOMS
are now situated at 4, Des Voeux
Road, Central. (First Floor).

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

THE Committee has decided
that the following shall be
the settlement days for the year
1917.

Monday 29th January,
Friday 23rd February,
Thursday 29th March,
Friday 27th April,
Wednesday 30th May,
Thursday 28th June,
Friday 27th July,
Wednesday 29th August,
Thursday 27th September,
Monday 29th October,
Wednesday 28th November,
Friday 21st December.
By order of the Committee,
EDWARD M. RAYMOND.
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong Stock Exchange,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISEA.

a.s. "SHINYO MARU," From
SAN FRANCISCO, VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 10th January, at noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 14th January, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 17th January, 1917, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 18th January, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 8 b January, 1917.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Aweby, from Bradford.
Boot, from Chicago.
Campbell, from Kremlin.
Chenophiam R., from Batavia.
Cheungloai Chuen 165 Des Voeux Road, from London.
Kwanghenatye, from Bangkok.
Leinam Chan, from Singapore.
Mongsoonseng, from Bangkok.
School Lawyer Office Des Voeux Road, from Singapore.
Yitheshin Nazbayhan, from Mandalay.
Young, French Hospital, from Chemor.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 4, 1917.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Blank, from Yokohama.
Mollie, Lampahongkai, from Swatow.
Kway, from Oanta.
Drouet, from Paris.
Nonoguchi, from Shanghai.
Kiancheong, Upper Circular, from Swatow.

A. R. SORESENSEN,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, December 5, 1917.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used A1: A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Wat

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILGE AT ORDINARY OPENING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS	PIERS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	60' top bottom	20'	1' 6"		
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200'	60' top bottom	20'	1' 6"		
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	200'	60' top bottom	20'	1' 6"		
TALAMON						
Compensation Dock	40'	10'	10'	1' 6"		
ABOYARD						
First Dock	40'	10'	10'	1' 6"		
Second Dock	40'	10'	10'	1' 6"		

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. K. 55.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 1.)

AUSTRALIA AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Melbourne, January 9.

It is now certain that the Premier, Mr. Hughes, will not attend the Imperial Conference. The High Commissioner, Mr. Andrew Fisher, will probably be asked to represent the Commonwealth.

It is reported that Mr. Hughes has communicated with the Imperial Government fully setting out the Australian position regarding the conference.

It is expected that the Federal elections will be held in April, with a view to ending the unsatisfactory political situation of Mr. Hughes.

GREECE AND THE ALLIES.

London, January 9.

"The Times" understands that a fresh Allied Note was drafted in Rome and has since been despatched to Athens.

It is understood that it demands prompt compliance with all the previous demands within forty-eight hours.

ITALY'S AIMS.

What She Has Done and What She Hopes For.

Rome, December 6.—In the Chamber to-day Signor Boselli, the Premier, delivered an eloquent speech in which he dealt with the situation and the events which had occurred since the last Government declaration on foreign policy. The speech occupies 13 pages of print.

Signor Boselli said that the Ministry, especially directed its energies to the task of assuring a speedy victory for Italy and civilisation. He pointed out that the country regarded with pride its glorious army and its king, who was always on the watch in the midst of his troops and was always ready to encourage his men.

The country which did not wish to engage in politics demanded the fulfilment of Italy's demands—the restoration of International Law and the reconsecration of the principles of humanity which had been so barbarously violated. The Premier recalled the events of the operations on the Italian front, dwelling on the bravery of the Italian troops, and the energy of the chief command, which had added a memorable page to the classic art of war, and rendered vain the Austrian attack in the Trentino offensive.

Signor Boselli next referred to the victory of Gorizia and the work of the Italian troops in the Balkans, where, marching from Valtolina and Santi Quaranta, they went to safeguard the flanks of the Allied Armies with whom they were fighting to deliver Serbia and support Rumania. He referred to the work of the indefatigable and daring Italian navy, which was being increased by fresh units. The enemy, he said, did not dare to attack it in open combat.

Continuing, the Premier declared that the industrial mobilisation comprised 2,200 factories. He then recalled that on Romania's entry into the war he sent a warm greeting to her King and army. This remark caused an outburst of cheering in the Chamber. His reference to Italy's declaration of war against Germany was also the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration.

"In the Italian and foreign newspapers," Signor Boselli went on, "there have been wide differences of opinion concerning our future position on the Adriatic. These differences are partly due to the effects of an active propaganda which derives its origin from intelligible enemy manoeuvres, but for us and our Allies this question is no longer under discussion. Final victory will assure for us the command of the Adriatic, which signifies for Italy the securing of her legitimate and necessary means of defence which, without overlooking the just demands of the Slavonic development will also assure for us our incontestable rights on the opposite shore.

"We hope that in the future we shall see again an active confident and cordial collaboration between Italy, Serbia, and Montenegro in the political and economic spheres. The restoration of these valiant nations, and of Belgium, too, constitutes a noble and

SHIPOWNERS' PROFITS.

Need of Providing New Tonnage.

Mr. Howard Houlder, presiding at the annual meeting of the Institute of Shipbrokers, advised shipowners to look carefully to the future.

"It seems to me," he said, "that while a reasonable dividend should be paid to those who have their money in ships, something should be done whereby the bulk of the money which is being made out of shipping at the present time should be retained in shipping and utilised on reserves for the time which is coming after the war, after which we may find that we shall be severely handicapped in relation to foreign shipping. Otherwise we shall find that our shipping will be very much depleted."

Mr. Houlder said it was almost impossible for any British shipowner at the present time to obtain freights in the open market that would give the same results as neutral, and even Allied tonnage, such as Japan, was securing. It was perfectly clear that the result was that enormous sums of money were being accumulated by non-British tonnage out of all proportion to any profits that are being made by British shipowners, and that that must of necessity place other nationalities in an exceptionally strong position after the war is over compared with the British mercantile marine.

Religious Lectures.

A series of religious lectures is being held in the Helena May Institute on Tuesday afternoons at 5.30 p.m. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald is to speak as follows:—February 6, "The Bible View of the Creation;" February 13, "The Bible View of God;" The Rev. H. E. Anderson will lecture as follows:—March 20, "The Present Times in the light of Prophecy;" March 27, "God's Inspired Word." These meetings are open to all women and those interested are asked to keep these afternoons free from other engagements. On alternate Tuesday afternoons a Bible class is held at the same hour.

essential aim of the war. By the dispatch of an Italian contingent to Salonica we acted in accordance with the programme agreed upon in complete unity of action with our Allies. We were thus able to lend Rumania our assistance, and give confirmation of our decision always to participate in the development and the solution of Balkan and Mediterranean problems, from which our vital political and economic interests depend.

"Side by side with the military events in these regions, the Mediterranean interests of Italy have always been the object of our vigilant attention. Let us not seek supremacy, but only the balance of power, which is a necessary condition of peace and prosperity" (loud cheers).

THE SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks.	b. \$ 700.00.
Unions.	b. \$ 900.00.
Douglases.	b. \$ 115.00.
Indos (Def.)	sa. \$ 132.00.
Steamboat.	b. \$ 20.00.
Langhate.	b. \$ 22.00.
H.K. Wharves.	sa. \$ 88.00.
Shai Docks.	b. \$ 87.00.
China Light.	sa. \$ 4.75.
Cements.	sa. \$ 11.70.

THE MAHATMA COMPANY.

Mysticism at the Bijou to-night.

To-night the public of Hong-kong will have an opportunity of witnessing the performance given by Dr. Rowe and Mystic Mors. Their turn is said to be an exceedingly clever and humorous burlesque and exposition of spiritualistic sciences and kindred mysteries. The principal items consist of the cabinet act which formed the subject of a challenge between Sir Hiram Maxim and Mr. Maskelyne of Egyptian Hall fame, and is spoken of by the press as a remarkable and laughable performance.

Mystic Mors, the clairvoyante fortune-teller, gives a demonstration of thought-reading, answering questions written and held in the hands of the audience; hypnotic feats, cataplexy and sleep producing tests are given by Dr. Rowe, including the Death Test, which consists of passing thousands of volts of electricity through the body of one of his subjects.

In addition, a first class picture programme has been arranged, featuring for the first time here a dramatic picture called the Mender, in which Mabel Normand and Mary Pickford will be seen.

The prices are as usual and a bumper house is expected.

WAR COMFORTS.

Hongkong Association of Women War Workers.

At the committee meeting of the above Association, held on January 3, it was reported that the different departments sent the following:—

To Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.—14 prs. pyjamas, 35 bed-jackets, 17 scrubbers, 30 waistcoats, 6 prs. bed-boots, 97 milk covers, 5 surgical shirts, 28 pillow cases, 47 vests, 34 dressing gowns, 9 pocket books, 1 knitted cover, and magazines and cards; (kindly sent by Mrs. Holyoak), as well as, 5,046 rolled bandages, 86 many-tail bandages, 43 eye bandages, 23 stump bandages, 1,084 swabs, 17 body belts, 3 surgical caps, 8 anti-vermin shirts.

(The knitted cover referred to was made by the Union Church Junior working party, squares knitted from old pieces of wool, joined together, lined with crepe and bound.)

Nothing has been packed since December 14, except bandages and hospital requisites, as work has been concentrated on a special object.

The Committee take this opportunity of tendering their grateful thanks to the Quarry Bay ladies, and more especially the children, for all the useful and excellent work they have sent and continue to send in.

Appeal for old Cotton Shirts and Trousers.

Donations of old drill or pique shirts, thick cotton dresses, drill trousers, etc., are asked for. These are used for making bed envelopes, i.e. large bags of a regulation pattern for hanging on to hospital beds to hold the belongings, papers, etc., of the occupant.

Gentlemen's old evening shirts are also asked for; these will have the stiff fronts and cuffs replaced by soft ones, and will then be gratefully received by the Hospital for patients' use. The stiff fronts and cuffs are used by the Q.M.N.G. to make labels for stretchers and parcels. Any donations will be received at the City Hall addressed to Mrs. Aitken.

SIMPLER MEALS.

Rules for Hotels and Clubs.

The following is the text of the Board of Trade announcement with reference to the regulation of meals:—

The Board of Trade have to-day made an Order under the Defence of the Realm Regulations regulating meals in hotels, restaurants, and other places of public eating. The operative provisions of the Order are as follows:—

(a) Except with the express authority of the Board of Trade, no articles of food shall be served by or consumed in any inn, hotel, restaurant, refreshment house, boarding house, club, mess, canteen, hall, or any other place of public eating in the form of or as part of a meal consisting of more than three courses if the meal begins between the hours of 8 p.m. and 9.30 p.m., or of more than two courses if the meal begins at any other time.

For the purpose of this provision plain cheese shall not be regarded as a course, and hors d'œuvre (not containing any preserved or freshly cooked fish, meat, poultry, or game), dessert (consisting only of raw and dried fruit), and soup prepared in the ordinary way which does not contain any meat, poultry, or game in a solid form, shall each be computed as half a course.

(b) Any person acting in contravention of the above recited provision as applied by this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(c) (i) This order may be cited as the Regulation of Meals Order, 1916.

(ii) This Order shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

(iii) This Order shall not come into force until 18th day of December, 1916.

It is proposed shortly to make a further Order prohibiting, both in places of public eating and in private houses, the consumption on certain days of meat, poultry, and game.

FEARS AND ALARMS IN HOLLAND.

Discussions with Germany.

Amsterdam, Dec. 1.—So far from convincing the Dutch public of German friendliness, the impudent notes regarding the Blommestein and the Koninck Regentes have stirred public indignation afresh. The Press of all parties, whilst expressing satisfaction that one ship is released and the other to be paid for, nevertheless describes the arguments adduced for the seizure and sinking as utterly unjustifiable. In the case of the Koninck Regentes the German complaint that she dared to get into touch by wireless with Dutch warships, and so might have given guidance to English warships, creates special indignation. The Maasbode says that if that is the German interpretation of an unneutral act every neutral is an enemy of Germany.

Grave suspicions have, however, been aroused that even these so-called German concessions are connected with Dutch concessions to Germany. The Nieuws Van Den Day refers to rumours which have been current here for some time that diplomatic discussions on many subjects are in progress between the Dutch and the German Governments, and expresses the urgent hope that the Dutch silence regarding the deportation of Belgians will not be included in the discussions as Dutch honour is here at stake, and must on no account be made the subject of transaction in concessions.

The range of subjects which are rumoured to be under discussion is very wide, and there have recently been alarms regarding the tone taken by Germany in these discussions. Not unnaturally there are fears that the Dutch Government may not have displayed all the strength desired, and the continued official silence in some quarters considered ominous.—Times.

NO SHELLS TO BE MADE ON SUNDAY.

"Seven Days' Labour Gives Six Days' Output."

"Except for quite short periods continuous work is a profound mistake and does not pay—output is not increased." This is the conclusion arrived at after exhaustive inquiries by the Health of Munition Workers Committee into the question of working hours, and more particularly of Sunday labour.

As a result the discontinuance of Sunday labour has been arranged in all national shell factories, and in the national projectile factories. In the latter factories exception will be made in the case of rectification of shells and the cleaning of shops.

Throughout the North-east Coast district a general order has already been issued prohibiting Sunday labour except for necessary repairs or work of quite exceptional urgency. The committee state that:—

"If the maximum output is to be secured and maintained for any length of time a weekly period of rest must be allowed. On economic and social grounds alike this weekly period of rest is best provided on Sunday."

Many firms reported that "Seven days' labour only produces six days' output." The workers themselves were at first attracted by the high rates of wages for Sunday work, but it was found that they soon began to "lose time."

The committee, which includes amongst its members representatives of the Home Office, Admiralty and Supply Departments of the Ministry of Munitions, have approved the terms of the New Munitions of War General Order, recently made by the Home Office, under which the hours of labour for women and girls have been reduced to a maximum total of 60 per week, and the hours for boys under 18 to a maximum total of 63 per week, except when employed on the overtime system, when a maximum of 65 is sanctioned.

Already 120 of the Controlled Establishments, which had employed Sunday labour have intimated that they have discontinued it; and in one case—that of a munitions works in the Midlands—it is reported that in a period of ten weeks following the cessation of Sunday labour, no reduction of output has been caused by the restriction of hours.

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ONLY SURVIVORS.

James Boyle, who had so remarkable an escape from the fate of all others aboard the ill-fated Connemara and Retriever, will take a place among the sole survivors of great tragedies. When the French mail steamer General Chanzy went on the rocks, off north-west Minorca, six years ago, one man, Marcel Baden, was the only survivor of 157 passengers and crew, and numerous other instances are on record of wrecked vessels from which a solitary survivor lived to tell the tale.

Possibly the two most remarkable cases of a single man escaping from an overwhelming disaster are those of Dr. Brydson, who alone reached safety of 3,450 soldiers and 12,000 camp-followers who set out on the retreat from Cabul in 1842; and of a negro prisoner, confined in an underground cell at St. Pierre, who alone of the 40,000 inhabitants survived the destruction of the city by the eruption of Mont Pelée in April 1902.

There is a rather unusual parallel between the circumstances connected with the shipping disaster mentioned and those surrounding the wreck of the Cambria on October 19, 1870. Both took place off the Northern Irish coast, in heavy gales while in each instance it was a light-houseman who first saw the signs of disaster. There was only one survivor in each case, both being members of the crew, and both were saved by a small boat.

LORD CURZON ON TRENCH LITERATURE.

A Disclosure About Verdun.

Lord Curzon presided at a meeting at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, when Mr. Edmund Gosse delivered an address on "The Relations of French and English Literature after the War." The meeting was held under the auspices of the Press Contributors' Emergency Fund, which was founded in 1914 to meet the needs of journalists and writers for the Press who have suffered owing to the war. Over 430 applications have been made to the fund, and assistance has been rendered in a variety of ways.

Referring to the literature of the war, Lord Curzon said he believed that in this country alone 2,000 or 3,000 books had been issued dealing with the war, and that in France the productivity had been almost equally great. This literature was quite unlike that of any previous war. He did not say that any great classic had been produced; that was more likely to come later on; but the books that had been produced were of a most remarkable character, and many of them deserved a permanent place in literature. Why was this? It was due to two causes. In the first place soldiers fighting in the Allied armies represented every class and every type of education. The soldiers now were the people and there were serving in the trenches men of letters side by side with men from the plough; both brought face to face with the great elemental forces of human tragedy and suffering. He believed the literary productions of this war would be one of its greatest monuments.

In speaking about the performances of France it was difficult not to allude to their supreme achievement at Verdun. He remembered last summer General Joffre, when he was in London in July, told him in confidence—which he was now in a position to reveal—that he did not think Verdun could hold out more than three weeks. Not only did they hold out, but they threw back the enemy of France. From that moment France gained the right to call herself immortal, for in six or seven months she became part of the spiritual endowment of cultured mankind.

Salonica, Dec. 5.—M. Venizelos, whom I visited yesterday, was profoundly shocked at the tragedy of Athens, and placed the entire responsibility on the Athens Government, which, by its own showing, only represents the royal will. A protest in the above sense will be addressed by the Provisional Government to the Entente Powers.—Reuter.

A NEW BRITISH INDUSTRY.

Utilising Old Tin.

The Germans before the war created a profitable industry by collecting and utilising stores of old tin such as are found in almost every household. A great amount of this material was imported, and a good deal of it from this country. This traffic has, of course, now stopped, and large quantities of old tin are accumulating in the United Kingdom. For the utilisation of this refuse special machinery is necessary, and it is in order to provide this, and at the same time to prevent the trade from reverting to Germany, that the British De-Tinning Company, of 75, New-street, Birmingham, has been formed and has entered into negotiations with local authorities who, by reason of their organisation for carrying away refuse, are perforce large collectors of such material. We understand that an agreement on the subject has already been entered into with, among others, the Southwark Borough Council, who will before long be in possession of plant erected by the De-Tinning Company at a cost of £3,000. The works, when finished, will be handed over to the Council, the consideration being that the company is to receive 50 per cent. of the profit. A conference of representatives of local authorities and municipal engineers held on Nov. 27th and two following days in London, and from the numerous acceptances already received, a representative gathering may be anticipated. The scheme is a most attractive one, and if the process can be demonstrated to be sound financially it should have a great future before it. (Ex.)

When the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are of opinion that, with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, it is expedient that they should exercise the powers given to them under this regulation as respects any land, the Board may enter on the land.

(1) Without any consent, if the land is for the time being unoccupied or was unoccupied on November 22, 1915, or if the land is common land, and

(2) In any other case, with the consent of the occupier and the person in receipt of the rent of the land.

It is further provided that if the arrangement is determined before January 1, 1918, any person who has cultivated the land will receive such compensation as the Board may consider just and reasonable, or as may have been agreed.

Compensation will also be paid by the Board to any person injuriously affected by any deterioration of the land caused by the exercise of the Board's powers. The Board may authorise any local authority to exercise the powers under these regulations. The Order applies to Scotland, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland being substituted in the regulations, of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

ANARCHY AT ATHENS.

Venizelists not Intimidated by Royalist Outrages.

On November 7 the Anglo-Hellenic League received from the Greek Provisional Government the following telegram, sent off from Salonica on Wednesday afternoon:—

"Telegraphic communication with Athens has been interrupted since the day of the riots. The news we get now comes from the private information of people who have taken refuge here."

"Last night the family of General Dangle arrived here, together with M. Vendrie, director of the paper *Patrie*, several officers, and some French families. They say that the personnel of the Venizelist papers, their directors, and especially M. Kyros Stamatiou and M. Poulakakis, have been maltreated and imprisoned; also 500 persons, among them Zymbrakakis, chief of the police, M. Maroudas, belonging to the police, General Korakas M. Mezarska, Director of the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Ractivan. The number of killed and wounded is unknown."

"The offices of the Venizelist papers, and especially *La Nouvelle Grece*, have been sacked. Several shops and houses belonging to Venizelists and the Hotel de la Grande Bretagne have also been sacked. The pursuit and arrest of Venizelists continues."

"Terror reigns everywhere. The inhabitants of Athens continue to take refuge at the Piræus. Ten thousand persons took refuge at Keratsini."

"However, the followers of Venizelos, without being intimidated by the events in Athens, continue true to the national movement."—Reuter.

Salonica, Dec. 5.—M. Venizelos, whom I visited yesterday, was profoundly shocked at the tragedy of Athens, and placed the entire responsibility on the Athens Government, which, by its own showing, only represents the royal will. A protest in the above sense will be addressed by the Provisional Government to the Entente Powers.—Reuter.

CULTIVATION OF WASTE LANDS.

Power to Raise Crops on Village Greens.

Power is given to the Board of Agriculture, by a new Order in Council, to take over unoccupied land or common land, including any town or village green, and cultivate it in order to maintain the food supply of the country. The Order states:—

"When the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are of opinion that, with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, it is expedient that they should exercise the powers given to them under this regulation as respects any land, the Board may enter on the land."

(1) Without any consent, if the land is for the time being unoccupied or was unoccupied on November 22, 1915, or if the land is common land, and

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Commercial and Produce Markets.

London, Nov. 29.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is 5 per cent., and discount for four months' Bank bills 5.9 1/8 per cent. The Silver market has shown decided strength, and bars are now quoted at 35.5-1/8d. per oz. The Rubber Share market has responded to the rise in the price of the commodity, and in most directions values have appreciated. The Yokohama Specie Bank, London branch, announces the cancellation of a further £250,000 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling Bonds of the First series, and £250,000 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling Bonds of the Second series, which have been purchased on behalf of the Imperial Japanese Government. With the present further cancellation the Japanese Government has brought its purchases since the war began to £2,721,520. The China Tea market is firm, and a fair amount of business has been transacted in all grades. Coffee has met with moderate demand, and prices show no quotable change. The Sugar market maintains a firm tone, with a good demand prevailing at full price. Peppers have been quiet, but firm. Rice firm, but quieter. Manila Hemp continues firm, and prices are again dearer. Plantation Rubber has been strong and active, Standard No. 1 Crepe being now quoted 2s. 10 1/2d. per lb., and Smoked Sheet 2s. 10 1/2d. per lb. Fine Hard Para is 3s. 4 1/2d. per lb. Straits Tin is £190 to £190 5s. for cash, and £192 to £192 5s. for three months' delivery.

Indian Cotton Supply.

In an interview by the Japan Times, Mr. Oka, Director of the Commercial and Industrial Affairs Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, calls the attention of the business community of Japan to the fact that India is inclined to limit her supply of raw cotton to Japan in view of the heavy increase in that country's trade in cotton goods. He says that a heavy blow has been dealt to Japan's industry by the prohibition of the export of various raw materials by Great Britain. Regarding the wool question the Japanese Government has repeated her protest to Great Britain, but no result is yet forthcoming. According to a report received, he goes on to say, an argument is obtaining in British India, as the purchase of raw cotton by Japan is heavily increasing along with the import of Japan's cotton goods, that the export of raw cotton to Japan should be restricted by levying heavy taxes on the goods exported through Indian ports. If the argument gains support among the people, and it is carried out, it will prove no minor calamity to the Japanese business community. Mr. Oka quotes an article from *Capita*, a magazine published in Calcutta, as one of the many examples of this sort of argument. The article in question runs as follows, according to the Tokyo paper:—"When the war broke out and stopped the export of raw cotton to Germany, Austria, and Belgium, the people in Indian provinces entertained great anxiety as to their prospects, but once Japan began her cornering they were rejoiced over the happy turn of affairs and forgot their anxiety. Now, however, they are visited with misgivings because Japan's purchases have been extremely large, and are inclined to praise the foresight of those people on the Legislative Council who insisted on preventing the excessive export of cotton to Japan by the levying of a heavy tariff. Every one may easily realize the nature and extent of the menace felt by the Indian people if the striking increase in the cotton shipments to Japan is examined. Though the present war is the best opportunity to encourage the native industry by the prevention of the import of foreign cotton goods, it has not been taken advantage of by the Government. Accordingly raw cotton in India has advanced enormously, and the best part of the native cotton millers' income is taken away by Japanese imports. Japan takes raw cotton which is permitted to be exported free of duty and carries it home

in her bottoms which are protected by the State. The cotton thus taken away is imported into India in manufactured form." Capital highly regrets that "the Indian Government cannot take any drastic measure against this problem while the British Government is too weak to support the Indian Government in this matter, and hopes that the Indian nation will realize the nature of the problem and do their utmost to solve it."

The Tobacco Market in Holland. The report of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce for 1915 contains the following remarks on the Dutch Tobacco market:—"Thanks to the intervention of the N.O.T. it was possible to continue the unimpeded importations of tobacco from the Netherlands Indies. Nevertheless, the past year has been one of the most unfavourable in the history of the Sumatra tobacco trade, for, although a few crops realized less than the average of 93 cents made in the past year for the 246,538 bales, the cost of production has greatly increased, and the expenses for freight and insurance which have been considerably augmented by the war, on the average produced a loss on the crop of 1914. Scarcely one-third of the estates in Sumatra made a profit. As was expected from the reports on the weather during the planting and harvesting seasons, this crop proved to contain large quantities of inferior tobacco and the proportion of first lengths proved to be very unfavourable. But even if the quantity had been ample, of light colour and the covering leaves of a larger size, the supplies in this year of war would not have met with a better reception as the European manufacturers and dealers had brought large stocks over into the new year. The usual brisk demand for the better portion of the crop was shown, principally by American buyers; the cheaper covers from the Netherlands Indies are, however, being more and more displaced in America by native tobacco, which is so much less heavily taxed. However, the proportions of the Sumatra crop of the past year answered to the great demand for useful but cheap cigar material suitable for supply to the men engaged in fighting. The prices for the inferior sorts improved the final results for many a planter, but it was the middlemen who profited most by this increase in price by the sale of old crops formerly in small demand. The tone of the market and the reception of the 490,111 bales of the 1914 Java crop was most favourable, for the greater part was eminently suitable for the manufacture of inner leaf, cigar material, and cut tobacco. The prices paid for this Java tobacco were constantly rising, and even reached record figures, making the average of the whole crop about c. 10 higher than that of its predecessor. The product of the Voretenlanden, part of which was very poor and contained but little covering leaf, benefited by these circumstances more than it deserved. As to the tobacco from the other Residences of Java, the rise in price only took place after the sales of the greater portion of the imports, but the first crop of 1915, of which 74,763 bales have already arrived, profited thereby. Owing to the great demand, both from the flourishing tobacco industry in most countries and for home consumption, prices were constantly rising, so that the whole trade in Java tobacco continued brisk and profitable until in the month of November the importation of the keenly competing American and other sorts of tobacco brought about a severe drop in price. As far as Borneo tobacco is concerned, the circumstances were most unfavourable, as this kind of tobacco could only be imported with great difficulty. Although the quality was as a rule not poor, the 14,942 bales of the 1914 crop only produced an average of c. 50, which is the lowest average price made since the commencement of cultivation of Borneo tobacco. As to the other kinds of direct imports, such as Brazilian, were far greater than formerly. The value of the entire turnover at first hand (all sorts included) during 1915 was about £7,500,000 as against £72,000,000 in 1914.

Manchester Goods.

London, November 29.—Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd., report that the cotton markets both here and in the States continue their mad career, and not only has American cotton in Liverpool touched the shilling mark, but was at one time within a few points of 13d. Egyptian Cotton has also fluctuated wildly. It is hardly necessary to say that business in cloth has been practically brought to a standstill, and the same can be said of yarn. Prices in China have advanced, but not so much as those in Calcutta, which is now the promising market.

Tea Report.

Messrs. Wm. J. and Hy. Thompson's Weekly Tea Circular (London December 8) states:—"The market is quieter, and prices have become irregular, with a downward tendency for all but the best qualities. Java.—Offering during the week, 7,670 pkgs., against 5,776 pkgs. last year; total from Jan. 1 to date, 255,709 pkgs., against 270,782 pkgs. last year. The offerings were a little larger than in the previous week, and included 362 pkgs. from Sumatra. In sympathy with other growths, there was a fairly good demand for good liquoring descriptions, but common sorts were a weaker market. Among the highest averages were:—Tanaia, 1s. 1 1/2d.; Gopalpara, 1s. 0 1/2d.; Pangerango and Sperata, 1s. 0 1/2d.; Ardjuna and Scemadra, 1s. 1s. The average for the whole sale on garden account is 1 1/2d., compared with 8d. a year ago. China.—Privately: The market is unchanged, and little or no alteration in values has taken place."

Price of Rubber.

Writing on November 21 when spot rubber was 2s. 8 1/2d. Mr. E. L. Killick in the *Financier* predicted 3s. rubber at an early date. "At that figure there can certainly be no suggestion of inflation for rubber, although a vitally important commodity at this juncture, has hitherto participated less than most in the advance in staple products since the war began. The enormous importance of rubber in connection with the exchange between England and the United States appears to be commonly overlooked. The total production of plantation rubber this year will be in the neighbourhood of 150,000 tons. The United States consumes about one-half the world's production of the commodity, from which it may be assumed that that country will take 75,000 tons plantation. At an average price of 2s. 6 1/2d. per lb. this represents £21,000,000, the major portion of which comes to England. In such circumstances it is an obvious national duty to secure the best possible price for our produce." Commenting on the week of November 30 the same writer said:—"The buying has been mainly on American account, consumers displaying considerable nervousness as to future delivery. Although no large quantity of rubber has been lost of late through the depredations of enemy submarines, the danger is always present, hence the scramble for supplies. It is understood that some difficulty was encountered in fulfilling contracts for November delivery. The buying on this account alone would serve to put the market temporarily better, but it is evident from the advance in forward prices that the rise is not a mere flash in the pan. Hardly any spot rubber is available at the moment and such further supplies as have been docked are coming forward slowly. A good deal of rubber is in sight, but practically all of it appears to be already earmarked, and its arrival is not expected to have any appreciable effect on the market. Much rubber is now being sold to the United States in Eastern ports. Forward contracts of this nature for the whole of next year can be made at the London equivalent of about 2s. 0 1/2d. Considering the exorbitant freightage and dock charges, L.S. forward sales of a portion of next season's crop by the plantation companies should now be very good business."

Export of Silver to be Prohibited.

Says a Shanghai native paper:—"The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce after having obtained the consent of the foreign banks to prohibit the export of silver from this port for two weeks owing to the stringency of the local money market, subsequently got the prohibition extended for another fortnight for the same reason, as already reported. Now, the period has again expired, while money is still very tight. The Chamber considers that it would be prejudicial to the trade of the country if the free movement of silver should be restricted indefinitely. Therefore, it proposes to approach the foreign banks with a view to coming to an understanding with them that, while it would be wise to continue to place an embargo on silver for export abroad, at least until after the passing of the Chinese year, it should be permitted to be shipped to the ports on the Yangtze and all other coast ports in China. The ground for making such a request is that the merchants may not be handicapped if they wish to replenish their stocks for next spring by purchasing goods from outports. The Chamber thinks it a good plan to protect the money market here and to consider the home trade of this country at the same time."

The Japan Loan.

Commenting on the arrangements that have been concluded for a public issue in Japan of British Government Exchange bonds to the amount of £10,000,000, the *Financier* remarks:—"Our Far Eastern Ally, who has already rendered invaluable services to the cause of Western civilisation during this war, now comes forward with timely financial assistance, which she is well able to afford, but which might have been diverted elsewhere had Japan considered her own interests exclusively and ignored those of her Allies. Before this war Japan borrowed freely in Great Britain to supply capital for her internal development, and also to meet the cost of the war with Russia. By the irony of fate it is now Great Britain who is borrowing in Japan to help towards the payment of her obligations contracted in a neutral country, which also owes its development very largely to copious supplies of British capital in the past. In consequence of Japan's economic position the rate of exchange between that country and the United States stands at a favourable level—a circumstance rendering the present operation desirable from the point of view of the British Government, which, by raising a loan in Japan and remitting the proceeds to America, is able to obtain better terms than if a fresh credit had been opened in the United States. The Japanese Government has already contributed materially towards the finance of the war by providing \$50,000,000 on British Treasury Bills. In the case of the present transaction the Japanese public are being invited to provide the funds. A foreign loan is a novelty in Japan, as it was until quite recently in the United States, but the Japanese public have the strongest of inducements for supporting the present issue, both on national and financial grounds. The six per cent. bonds will be issued at par, and will be free of British income-tax, so that the yield is substantially greater than that obtainable from the Japanese Government External or Internal Loans. The condition of the Tokyo Money Market is clearly favourable to the operation. The accumulation of specie in Japan now exceeds over £30 million yen, and the banks have been finding difficulty in employing their surplus capital. This is the result of the steady expansion of commerce which has been in progress throughout the war and which, recently, has been aided by the sale of a stock in the Japanese shipping line has been employed at highly remunerative freightage, and there is a boom in the shipbuilding industry owing to the great and growing demand for new tonnage."

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	b. \$700
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	b. \$37 1/2
North China	n. t. 15 1/2
Unions	b. \$300
Yangtzes	n. ex 73 \$255
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	n. \$156
H. K. Fires	n. \$375
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	b. \$115
Steamboats	b. \$21
Indos (Del.)	sa. \$132
Indos (Pref.)	sa. \$13
Shells	n. 108 1/2
Ferries	n. \$37
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	n. \$129
Malabons	n. \$37
MINING.	
Kailans	n. 36 1/2
Langkats	n. 122
Raub	n. \$240
Tronohs	n. 31 1/2
Urals	n. 32 1/2
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves	sa. \$86
Kowloon Docks	n. \$126 1/2
Shai Docks	n. t. 89
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	s. \$101
H. K. Hotels	s. \$115
Land Invest.	b. \$95
H'phreys Est.	b. \$68 1/2
K'loon Lands	n. \$35
Shai Lands	n. t. 91
West Points	s. \$82
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	n. \$145
Kung Yik	n. t. 14 1/2
Shai Cottons	n. t. 11 1/2
Yangtzeopos	n. t. 5 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	n. \$8 1/2
China Light & P. b.	\$176
Providents	b. & sa. \$83 1/2
Dairy Farms	n. \$25 1/2
Green Islands	b. & sa. \$11.70
H. K. Electric	n. \$53
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$160
Ropes	n. \$34 1/2
Steel Foundries	n. \$9 1/2
Trams, Low Levels	\$7.00
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$1
Trams, Peak, new n.	\$1
Laundries	n. \$3 1/2
U. Waterboats	n. \$16.00
Watsons	b. \$6 1/2
Wm. Powells	b. \$6 1/2
Morning Posts	n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY JANUARY 10, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	2/4 1/2
30 d/s	2/4 5/16
60 d/s	2/4 1/2
90 d/s	2/4 1/2
1 m/s	2/4 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	par
T/T Japan	109 1/4
T/T India	171 Nom.
Demand, India	171 Nom.
T/T San Francisco	55 1/4
co & New York	55 1/4
T/T Java	135 1/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	326
Demand, Paris	326 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	2/5 1/16
4 m/s D/P	2/5 3/16
6 m/s L/C	2/5 1/16
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 5/16
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	57
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	338
6 m/s France	343
Demand, Germany	343
Demand, New York	55 1/4
T/T Bombay	171 Nom.
T/T Calcutta	171 Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	171 Nom.
Demand, Manila	112
Demand, Singapore	par
On Haiphong	2 1/4 prem.
On Saigon	2 1/4 prem.
On Bangkok	2 1/4 prem.
Sovereign	84 1/2 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	51 1/2
Bar Silver, per oz.	51 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese, 20 cts pieces 3 1/2 %
Chinese, 10 cts pieces 3 1/2 %
Hongkong 20 cts pieces 1 1/2 %
Hongkong 10 cts pieces 1 1/2 %

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

DFOR 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED

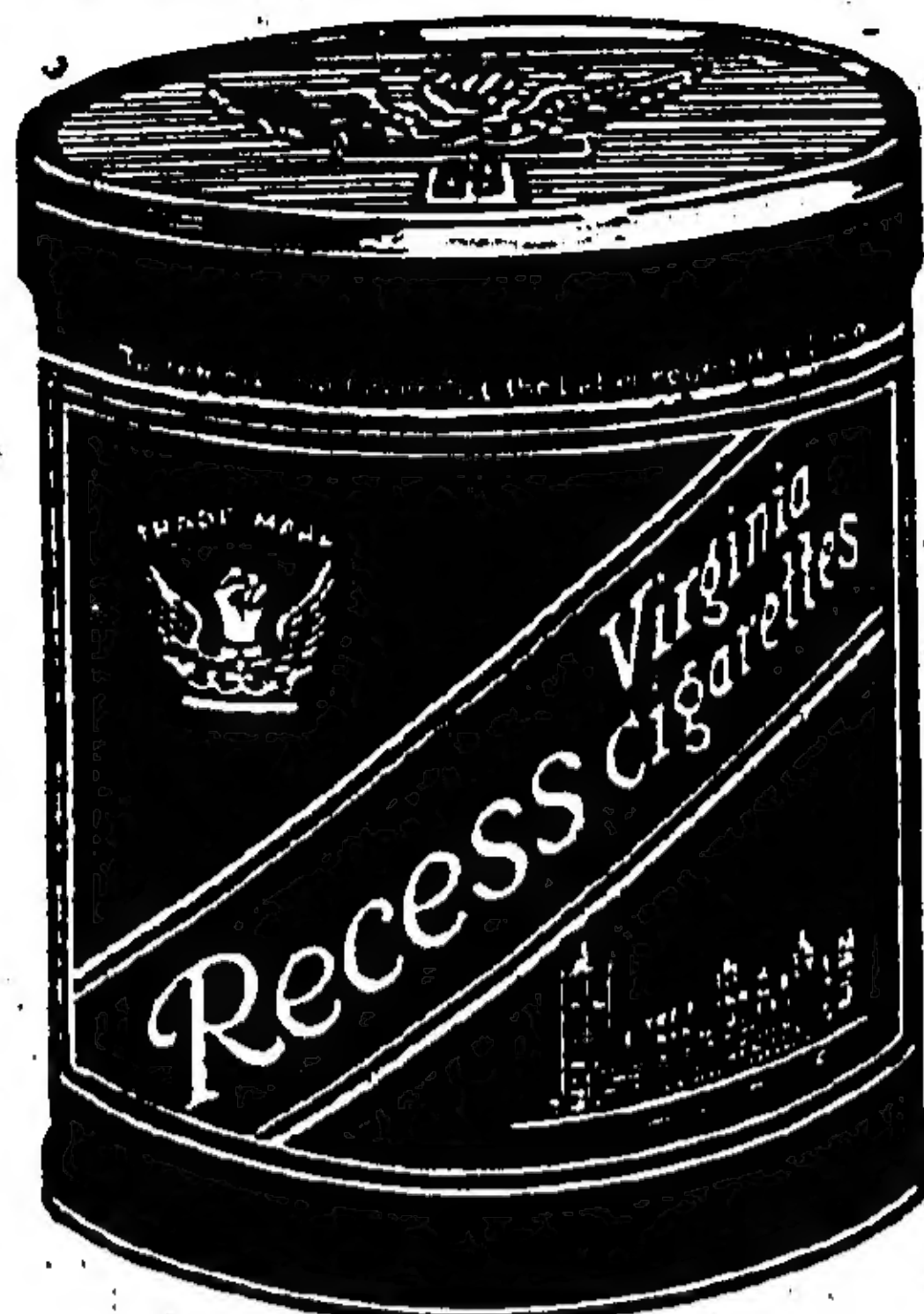
TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE.			
WEEK DAYS.			
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
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11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
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11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to	

NOTICES.

"RECESS"

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



MANUFACTURED BY

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.

CHAMPAGNE
SENNEVAL.

"CONNOISSEURS' CHOICE."
This wine is well bodied, delicate, delicious and unquestionably the finest Champagne. It is equal to the high priced Champagnes now on the market.
Sold by:
The WING ON Company Ltd.

VOLUNTEERS IN LAW.

No Right to Protection of
Emergency Powers Act.

Volunteers, and apparently attached men not yet posted to a unit, cannot claim the protection afforded to officers and men of H.M. Forces under the new Courts Emergency Powers Act of May last.

Thus decided Mr. Justice Eve in the Chancery Division. "I think," he said, "the true construction of this portion of the Act is this:—

"It includes every person subject to Military Law during the time that he is so subject, and does not include a person who has offered to be subject to military law until after the Crown should see fit to call upon him."

The point was raised by John Baptiste d'Ardenne, a septuagenarian member of the Corps of Officers of the Wickham Arms public-house, Brookley-road, Deptford. He sought to have set aside a summons in connection with a contract entered into in November, 1914.

Counsel for the other side remarked that d'Ardenne could resign from the corps whenever he liked.

Mr. Justice Eve: I know of a man who resigned from a Volunteer Corps because the man who stood behind him spat on his trousers. (Laughter.)

"Is lordship disagreed with d'Ardenne's contention that until he resigned from the Volunteers he was to be treated as continually offering his services to the Crown. If the application failed.

The Act cited amended the Courts Emergency Powers Act 1914, which gave a discretionary power to the courts to disallow in suitable cases the enforcement of contracts entered into before the war. The new Act applies the same protection to officers and men of the forces in respect of contracts of any date before May 17 last.

If a soldier's wife enters into a hire purchase agreement for a

piano and fails to keep up her payments the piano can be retaken by the firm, the woman, as the sole party, having no protection under the Emergency Powers Act. This was decided at Clerkenwell County Court.

NOTICES.

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RUBBER SHARE
REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL From
SINGAPORE Dated
Dec. 28th, 1916.

Sterling Shares.

Nom. Value. Buyers. Sellers.

2½ Shares.		
Allagar	2/3	2/9
Anglo-Java	4/-	5/-
Anglo-Malay	10/-	12/-
Batavia Malaka	3/2	3/8
Bekoh	5/-	3/7½
Bkt. Mertajam	8/6	4/6
Bkt. Sembawang	2/6	2/-
Chersonese (F.M.S.)	3/3	4/-
Chimpul	1/6	1/10
Cicely	17/6	20/-
Cicely Prod.	18/-	21/-
Consolidated	10/-	12/6
Heavwood	2/5	2/8
Kamuning Perak	3/8	3/9
Kota Tinggi	2/5	2/9
Labu (F.M.S.)	6/-	7/8
Linggi Ord.	18/-	20/-
London A.R.	6/6	7/8
Merliman	4/6	5/6
Padang Java	2/6	3/-
Petaling	30/-	35/-
Perak	5/-	6/6
Port Dickson	2/4	3/-
Selangor	22/6	25/-
S'pore Para	3/-	3/8
S'pore United	2/3	2/9
Str. Settlements (Bertram)	7/1½	5/7½
Sumatra Para	6/9	7/6
Untd. Serdang		
Sumatra	11/6	13/-
Untd. Sumatra	6/6	7/6
Untd. Temiang	2/10	3/3
Vallambrosa	15/3	17/9

£ Shares.		
Batu Tiga	60/-	80/-
Bkt. Hajah	13/1½	150/0
Castlefield	100/-	112/6
Damanara	65/-	75/-
H'lands & L'lands	50/-	55/-
Kuala Lumpur	80/-	95/-
Landron	40/-	45/-
Langen (Java)	45/-	50/-
Ledbury	50/-	57/6
Lumut	37/6	45/-
Malacca R.P.		
Ord.	80/-	90/-
7½ Prof.	70/-	80/-
Nordanaal	21/-	23/6
Permas	28/9	30/-
Pegoh	42/6	50/-
Rembia Ord.	25/-	30/-
Rembia Prod.	24/-	30/-
Rubber Plant		
Invest.	21/-	28/6
Sapong	25/-	30/-
Seaford	80/-	90/-
Serebhan	17/6	20/-
Shalford	27/6	35/-
Sialang	60/-	70/-
S'gel Way	75/-	85/-
Tebrau (Johore)	60/-	70/-
Untd. Sui Batong	50/-	60/-

Dollar Shares.

5¢ Shares.		
Aior Gajah	8.75	4.00
Ayer Kuning	1.30	1.40
Ayer Molak	2.30	2.40
Balgownie	4.50	4.80
Bkt. Jelutong	.65	.75
Bkt. Katil	.75	.85
Glennally	2.00	2.40
Joram	1.75	1.90
Jimah	1.75	1.85
Malaka Pinda	1.85	2.00
Mandai Telokong	.30	.35
Pantai	1.90	2.00
Punggor	.75	.85
Tambalak	.90	1.00
Ulu Pandan	.80	.90
Untd. Malacca	1.00	1.15

5¢ Shares.		
Kempas	7.00	7.50
Malakoff	4.70	4.85
New Serendah	4.00	4.80
Sandycroft	4.50	5.00
S'gel Bagan	3.40	3.60
Trafalgar	1.80	1.50

5¢ Shares.		
Ayer Panas	11.25	12.00
Oh'kat Serdang	9.25	9.40
Haytor	10.00	11.00
Kolemak	6.00	6.50
Lanea	6.50	7.00
Margui	4.50	4.80
Nyala	6.50	6.80
Pajem	19.00	20.00
Ranella	10.35	10.75
Talak Anson	10.50	11.50

5¢ Shares.		
Bekit Timah	12.00	15.00
Indraciri	19.00	20.00
Pulau Belang	2.50	4.00
Tapah	21.00	22.00

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived. Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Try's

POST OFFICE.

MAIL NOTICE.

The Post Office issues the following notices:—
"Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes."
"Persons requiring special information must apply at the enquiry counter in the Public Hall of the G.P.O."

The rates of Postage on letters to the Chinese Post Offices are now as follows:—
To Canton, Fatah, Chen Chuen and Whampoa—2 cents for 14 Ounces.
To other parts of China—4 cents for each Ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shatanok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samahui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Sundays, 11 a.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nampun and Samel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Choyang, Br. ss. 1235, Woodgett, 9th Jan.—Swatow, 9th Jan.—J. M. & Co.
Kwong, Br. ss. 1235, Barua, 9th Jan.—Halphong, 9th Jan.—Gen.—B. & S.
Yashun, Chl. ss. 1078, Leze, 10th Jan.—Bangkok, 29th Dec.—Rice—C. M. S. N. & Co.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Far Shanghai etc.
Anderson Angell Miss J. K. Langdon Miss N. D.
Bean Mrs. A. W. Mackenzie Miss
Cory Miss McKee Miss S.
Crawford M. H. Mires
Cushing H. M. Pritchard Mrs. B.
Colman H. M. Watters Mrs. W. T.
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Hong Kong.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at 11.10—No returns from Japan stations. Pressure has increased moderately over K.E. China and slightly elsewhere except over the Philippines, where it is nearly stationary.

The anticyclones remains stationary. Strong monsoon indicated along the east coast of China, and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches, against an average of 0.14 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Cap Rock.	N. winds, strong; fine.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. gale.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
January 10, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
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Vicetock	6a	30.55	23	93	nww	6 of
Sennino	6a	30.55	24	100	nw	6 b
Nakodala	6a	30.55	25	72	nw	1 b
Tobio	6a	30.55	42	50	nw	2 b
Kagami	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Oshima	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Naha	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Ishikawa	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Sonin Is.	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Chofu	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
W'haiwa	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Hankow	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Ichang	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Kiukiang	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Changsha	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Shanghai	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Guthrie	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Sharp P.	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Amoy	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Swatow	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Taihou	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Taihu	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Taiwan	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Koshun	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
P'ores	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Canton	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Shanghai	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Gap Rock	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Macao	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Wuchow	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Pakhoi	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Holchow	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Phallen	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Tientsin	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
C. St. J.	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Apurri	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Dagupan	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Manila	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Laguna	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Tacloban	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Holho	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Singao	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o
Savau	6a	30.55	48	73	e	2 o

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 10, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7 H.K. Observatory, January 10, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	On date	On date
Barometer	30.49	30.57
Temperature	49	43
Humidity	23	29
Wind Direction	N	NNE
Force	2	4
Weather	c	b
Rain	0.00	0.00
Highest open air temperature on the 9th	51	51
Lowest " " " " " "	17	17

H.K. Observatory, January 10, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1917.

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